

DAILY REPORT

Soviet Union

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FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
DISARMAMENT & SALT

AA 1

SOVIET, U.S., UK DELEGATIONS MEET IN GENEVA

LD171120Y Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 17 May 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, May 17, TASS--Delegations of the USSR, the USA and Britain had a meeting here today at the current talks aimed at drafting a treaty on complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapons' tests.

ACADEMICIAN INTERVIEWED ON DISARMAMENT, ARMS LIMITATION

LD170715Y Brussels LE SOIR in French 13 May 78 p 3 LD

["C.-G.S." undated Brussels interview of Prof Daniil Proektor: "A Soviet Professor Talks About Disarmament"]

[Text] Disarmament is a very common subject for discussion. It is never mentioned more often than when the arms trade is especially flourishing. As we know, a special UN General Assembly session devoted to disarmament will take place in New York from 23 May through 28 June.

However, the United Nations is not the only body interested in emptying arsenals and reducing military potentials. For many years efforts have been made in Geneva and Vienna to freeze existing stocks or reduce manpower, not to mention the talks between the Americans and Soviets aimed at limiting the production of weapons of mass destruction. A meeting of the International Committee for Security and Cooperation Europe attended by delegations from both "socialist" and "capitalist" countries has recently taken place at Maison des Huit Heures in Brussels. As a result, we were able to meet a Russian professor, Daniil Proektor, from the Institute of World Economics and International Relations of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. Professor Proektor, who has written several books on "military policy" as applied to the two world wars, wields concepts of armaments and disarmament with subtle skills. However, he takes care to state precisely in what context he does this: "The Soviet Union aims at insuring the security of states through detente and an end to the arms race."

[Question] Yes, but all reports by experts point out that Soviet forces are being strengthened considerably in all spheres.

[Answer] We have our concepts but this is a question of realities. We must be able to counter NATO threats.

[Question] Do you really believe that NATO wants to attack you?

[Answer] Certain people within NATO are working with this end in mind. Especially the military-industrial complex. Preparations are being made.

[Question] Such as?

[Answer] Two programs for modernizing all arms systems have been adopted--one long-term (15-years) and one short-term. Propaganda calls this defensive.

[Question] The USSR has also adopted a modernization program....

[Answer] We have not increased our forces in Europe for several years, and Leonid Brezhnev has stated that he has no intention of increasing them. We are prepared to go a very long way at the MBFR talks in Vienna.

[Question] NATO reports on your forces in Europe state the opposite. Your superiority in the conventional sphere is overwhelming. The Soviet Navy is present everywhere.

[Answer] This has been asserted. In fact we have to modernize certain arms systems. However, we never exceed our defense requirements. It is also true that our navy is strong. Its objective is to neutralize the threat posed by the Americans. The structure of the Soviet Navy is essentially defensive. The United States has 13 aircraft carriers. The USSR has none--only one helicopter carrier. This should be made clear if you want to be objective.

[Question] This will be done, but do submarines equipped with intercontinental missiles come under the heading of "defensive structure?"

[Answer] This is a very complex question. Politics and military art are based on stable concepts. According to one of them, the quantity of arms possessed by a state should correspond to the size of its territory and the length of its borders. Our borders are 60,000 km long, including 40,000 km of sea coast. The notion of balance of forces is another example of these "stable concepts"; we inherited it from 18th century English politicians. It is a stabilizing factor. However, the level of forces should be brought down. This is what we want. However, NATO has spread a number of stereotyped assertions about the USSR which have prevented people from assessing our policy correctly. This applies, for instance, to the "absurd" theory developed by Belgian General Close, who sees the USSR suddenly invading West Europe.

[Question] The idea of NATO invading the USSR is just as absurd.

[Answer] To avoid all this sort of thing it is necessary to build everything on trust. However, certain circles within NATO want to see the cold war return. Do not forget that the two preceding wars were a result of internal conflicts which bred anxiety and played into the hands of what is now called the military-industrial complex.

[Question] Is intervention in Angola, the Horn of Africa and Afghanistan--in support of a coup--likely to promote peace?

[Answer] As far as Afghanistan is concerned, this charge is on the par with General Close's "absurdities." As for Africa, it is a question of peoples who want to achieve freedom. These conflicts cannot lead to a world war unless imperialists use them as a pretext to start one. There has been no interference on our part. In Angola the USSR has neither military bases nor engineers.

["C.-G.S."] And since we discussed disarmament, the Soviet professor made a point of quoting Brezhnev: "There are no arms which the USSR would not like either to limit or to ban on a basis of reciprocity."

U.S. COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON EUROPEAN SECURITY ATTACKED

LD172050Y Moscow in Romanian to Romania 1300 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Ivan Ablamov commentary]

[Text] The famous Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe, set up by the U.S. Congress, has published a report on the results of the Belgrade conference. Why has this document been published? Perhaps the committee, well known for its hostile attitude toward detente, has changed its stance and has for once decided to analyze in all seriousness the results of the Belgrade conference and to draw suitable conclusions from it.

It would be pointless to seek signs of such a trend in the new torrent of words from the committee. The aims it set forth consist of an attempt to justify actions undermining work carried out by the U.S. delegation at the conference and at the same time to cast a shadow on the position of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Thus, the authors of the report state, contrary to facts, that the Belgrade dialog on a series of problems including that of the development of economic and cultural relations has turned out to be less comprehensive [vast] than desired by the Western countries and this due to the stand taken by the Soviet Union and other socialist states.

The authors of this most unexpected conclusion pretend never to have heard of the comprehensive program presented in Belgrade by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries which includes concrete proposals on military detente; the development of general European cooperation in environmental protection, transport and energy; and the strengthening of trust between states with different social systems. On the other hand, whoever followed the proceedings of the conference knows that while the Soviet delegation did its utmost for the success of this forum, the U.S. representatives prevented in every way the adoption by the participants of an important decision. The feeble memory of the U.S. congressmen is easily understood: They are trying to justify this very negative stand of the United States. The committee [words indistinct] of the U.S. delegation which, in fact, by following the line against the adoption at the Belgrade conference of proposals regarding important aspects of security and cooperation in Europe, resorted to obstructionist tactics, to demagoguery regarding the human rights issue. [words indistinct] of the U.S. delegation in Belgrade was dictated by the interests of those U.S. circles which, hiding behind speculative declarations on the defense of human rights, are trying to secure their right to interference in the affairs of others and to legalize under any excuse their interference in the internal affairs of the socialist countries.

The report of the committee reflects this very position of such circles in the United States. Its authors (I see) in the behavior of the U.S. delegation in Belgrade a laudable precedent for the future. In this connection it is worth recalling that a suitable riposte was already given to the actions of the United States which speculate on the human rights issue. They were not supported by many countries and suffered defeat in Belgrade. Such provocative actions will meet with a similar fate in the future.

TASS REPORTS RESUMPTION OF MBFR TALKS IN VIENNA

LD181744Y Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 18 May 78 LD

["Vienna Talks Resume"--TASS headline]

[Text] Vienna, May 18, TASS--TASS correspondent Igor Maslov reports: Talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe were resumed in Vienna's Hofburg Palace today. The 169th plenary meeting of the regular 15th round was addressed by the head of the GDR delegation ambassador Ingo Oeser and the head of the delegation of Luxembourg ambassador R. Winter.

At a press conference after the plenary meeting Ingo Oeser said that with the aim of achieving a substantial reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe the USSR, Czechoslovakia, the GDR and Poland submitted a draft agreement as long ago as November 8, 1973. Had the Western participants adopted it as a basis for agreement military units of both socialist and Western participants in the talks would have been reduced by now about 170,000 men together with their armaments and military equipment. If we take for the basis the official statistics submitted by the two sides, the number of land and air forces of each side would have amounted not to almost a million, as it is now, but only to slightly more than 800,000 men.

The unrealistic stand of the Western participants is the main cause of the absence of agreement at the Vienna talks, Ingo Oeser said. From the very outset they progress a concept directed at securing unilateral advantages. In the event of the adoption of the Western plan of reduction NATO would receive in central Europe a superiority of more than 150,000 men, and this would mean upsetting the approximate military equilibrium in the area.

At the end of the previous round of talks the West introduced some changes into its stand. Although they do take some account of the proposals of socialist countries, they, unfortunately, do not change the substance of the Western approach to the reduction. This is admitted also by the Western representatives themselves.

Speaking in a TASS interview, Ingo Oeser stressed that the Western demands for an asymmetrical reduction of troops puts off the attainment of agreement. At the same time, some NATO countries are building up their armed forces and armaments in central Europe. Influential circles in the West have not yet given up their plans of producing and deploying neutron weapons in Europe. These actions by the exponents of the arms race can only aggravate military confrontation in central Europe and directly contradict the aims of our talks, he said.

The socialist states are ready to do everything within their power to find mutually acceptable decisions, to lessen military tension in an area of the world where it is particularly great and dangerous. Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, clearly and convincingly stated this at the congress of the Komsomol.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WORLD COMMUNISM & BLOC AFFAIRS

CC 1

WARSAW PACT MILITARY COUNCIL HOLDS SCHEDULED MEETING

ID172214Y Moscow TASS in English 2126 GMT 17 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 17 TASS--The scheduled session of the Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-states is currently being held in the Hungarian capital. First secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party CC Janos Kadar received today commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov and members of the Military Council. The meeting, which proceeded in a cordial comradely atmosphere, was attended by member of the Politbureau of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party CC, Chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers Gyorgy Lazar and Hungarian Minister of Defence Colonel General Lajos Czinege.

LOPEZ PORTILLO ADDRESSES CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

ID182111Y Moscow TASS in English 2004 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 18, TASS--Jose Lopez Portillo, president of the United States of Mexico, today attended the meeting of the CMEA Executive Committee where he made a speech. The president noted a special political and economic importance of the CMEA member-countries, their active participation in taking decisions concerning the interests of the entire world community, the aspiration to transform the present patterns in favour of a more just international socio-economic order. He suggested that the participants in the meeting, jointly with Mexican experts, study possibilities for enriching Mexico's cooperation with CMEA member-countries. We must concentrate attention and direct it towards widening our possibilities in the field of trade and economic contacts, increasing the elements of multilateral cooperation in our mutual relations in all directions, Jose Lopez Portillo went on to say. The president declared for the solution of problems which hinder a wider goods exchange and exchanges in other fields. An expansion of contacts with the CMEA, he said, holds out a promise of benefit to Mexico. The economic development of the CMEA member-countries attracts attention by its stable long-term dynamism, and harmonious enlistment of financial, manpower and material resources, by the expansion of coordination in the field of the economies of the CMEA member-countries. Individual areas of cooperation are of paramount importance to Mexico and we seek an opportunity to use the vast experience gained in CMEA member-countries.

Ion Patan, chairman of the CMEA Executive Committee, deputy prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, addressed the president on behalf of the representatives of the CMEA member-countries and the council's Secretariat. He expressed the hope that the mutual striving of the CMEA member-countries and the United States of Mexico for the development and strengthening of cooperation will serve for the good of the peoples of the member-countries of the council and will become the materialisation of the ideas of struggle for peace and social progress, for a wide, just and equal international cooperation.

MARTYNOV HEADS USSR DELEGATION TO CEMA HAVANA TALKS

ID171527Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 May 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 15 May a USSR delegation headed by N. V. Martynov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosnab, set off for Havana to participate in the eighth session of the CEMA committee on cooperation in the sphere of material and technical supply.

IZVESTIYA, NOVOSTI OBSERVERS DISCUSS PROBLEMS OF DETENTE

ID181144Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0315 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Program entitled "Reality and Prospects of Detente" with Aleksandr Bovin, political observer of IZVESTIYA, and Vladimir Lomeyko, NOVOSTI political observer]

[Text] [Lomeyko] Hello, dear listeners. The theme which I propose to discuss today with Aleksandr Yevgenyevich Bovin is truly boundless. There is probably no word in the world now which is used more often or around which there are so many fierce disputes as the word detente. It embodies serious positive changes in the political climate of the world, most of all in Europe.

These changes have been expressed in improvements both in bilateral relations and in the general international situation. This is embodied particularly clearly in the final act of the all-European conference on security and cooperation. The latest proof of positive tendencies in the development of the international situation was Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's visit to the FRG. Political observers throughout the world drew attention to the fact that the joint declaration by the two sides proclaims their mutual willingness to expand and intensify the process of detente and to make it progressive and stable.

Detente in world politics arose as a consequence of the strategic military balance which came about between East and West, as a consequence of the consistent struggle of the socialist countries against the threat of war, and as a consequence of realistic tendencies which have appeared in the policies of the leading Western powers. At the present time the supporters of detente are showing concern about its future, pointing to the growing efforts of its opponents to destabilize the world situation.

[Bovin] Excuse me, Vladimir Borisovich, but before talking about the efforts of the opponents of detente, perhaps we ought to say what detente is. How would you answer this question? What is detente?

[Lomeyko] In my opinion, detente is the process of overcoming suspicion and tension in interstate relations--that is, the process of transition from the state which was given the name cold war to normal, steady relations among states. The primary characteristic of detente is the mutual readiness of countries to solve disagreements and disputes not by force or threats, but by means of peaceful negotiation. Detente implies, and in turn creates, a certain trust among states. It is, finally, the ability to take account of each other's legitimate interests.

[Bovin] And obviously it is also the ability to find solutions to problems on the basis of some mutually acceptable compromise conditions which satisfy both sides. Obviously detente must include this, too.

[Lomeyko] Absolutely true, because this in itself reflects the concept of strategic balance and the concept of equality of security of the sides, for which the Soviet Union stands.

Detente embraces various aspects of the political and socioeconomic development of the world. For instance, the new economic order which the countries of socialism are urging together with the developing states is, for us, also connected with the process of detente and reflects and strengthens it. The structure of detente rests on such important foundations as peace, noninterference in internal affairs, respect for independence and territorial integrity, equal rights and mutually beneficial cooperation.

But it must be said that certain forces in the West are trying to interpret detente as some sort of retention of the status quo in the world, the retention of certain permanent spheres or zones of influence. According to the logic of these people, any national movement for democratic or social transformations within a given country, if it leads to the overthrow of reactionary regimes favored by imperialism, leads--they allege--to a change in the balance of forces, and thus undermines detente.

[Bovin] Yes, as the latest example of this peculiar interpretation of detente, one might quote commentaries which have appeared in the Western press regarding the events in Afghanistan. I have before me the Washington POST. It contains an article under the title "Ignoring the Dangers of the Afghan Coup." How are the events in Afghanistan presented? Well, naturally they have to show it as a reaction of the popular masses to the situation which had arisen there. But there is also another interpretation of these events. This is, of course--in the view of this newspaper--the continuation of the Soviet advance throughout the world, a pro-Soviet plot and so on and so forth. It is a typical interpretation of detente, according to many, many bourgeois analysts and ideologists, that all these progressive coups and progressive movements, whether in Angola, Ethiopia or Afghanistan--all this allegedly contradicts the cause of detente although it is this very pressure from the democratic progressive movements throughout the world which creates the actual background against which the real successes of detente are possible. Yet this is how they represent it.

[Lomeyko] Yes, I would say that the enemies of detente have a whole arsenal of means and methods with whose aid they would like to blacken it in the eyes of the public. In the West public opinion reacts in quite a contradictory way to this campaign of deliberate misinformation being waged against the socialist countries. There are people who are sincerely in error about our intentions, but there are also deliberate opponents of the improvement in relations between East and West. As a rule they are people who are connected, directly or indirectly, with the military-industrial complex whose political or economic interests coincide with the arms race.

[Bovin] Yes, Vladimir Borisovich, I would like to augment these generalities with an example in Soviet-American relations. First, I would like to stress that the problem of detente goes far beyond the framework of Soviet-American relations because detente is a global process. But the unique position of the Soviet Union and the United States--unique from the viewpoint of their nuclear missile potential--creates a situation in which the world situation as a whole depends to a considerable extent on the nature of Soviet-American relations.

Unfortunately it must be said that at present Soviet-American relations are passing through quite a complex, I would say contradictory, phase of their development. In general, this, in principle, should not surprise anyone because long years of confrontation have left not only thousands of missiles on either side aimed at the other, but also a very difficult psychological atmosphere--that is, mutual suspicion, distrust and so on. But this is what the art of politics is all about--to be able to break out of this situation, to be able, if you like, to rise above these circumstances and break through to a new level of relations.

And such a breakthrough, as you know, comrades, occurred at the beginning of the seventies when relations between our countries were normalized, very important agreements were signed, the threat of world war was rolled back, and, in general at that time, parallel to these processes, the process of detente began to develop on a world scale. It would seem that a good foundation was laid at that time on which it would be possible to improve.

However, unfortunately, I repeat, things turned out somewhat differently. In general, we see many declarations and statements coming in words from Washington to the effect that they are for the development of Soviet-American relations. But at the very points where it is necessary to pass from words to deeds, Washington's position everywhere begins to lose its constructive nature.

There was a very interesting article in a U.S. journal recently by Prof Fred Mill, the well-known specialist in international affairs, under the title "Detente and Jimmy Carter." I will read to you, comrades, some small excerpts from this article. This is what Professor Mill writes:

For about the past 5 years our relations with the Soviet Union have been based on a quite unique combination of rivalry and cooperation. The Nixon and Ford administrations stressed the aspects of cooperation. The Carter administration, Professor Mill goes on, has put the accent on the rivalry aspects, at the same time doing nothing practical to facilitate success in the field of cooperation. Professor Mill goes on to write that this position of Washington represents a serious threat to maintaining an atmosphere of detente. The structure of detente is too fragile to withstand a period which lacks attention to it regardless of whether this is done deliberately or not. It is like a bicycle--in order not to fall off the cyclist must keep moving forward. The bicycle of detente has been losing speed for more than 2 years now, and this has been particularly noticeable in the past year. It has not stopped yet, Professor Mill concludes, but this could well happen unless pressure is put on the pedals as soon as possible.

Indeed, the task consists of pressing on the pedals and giving fresh impetus to detente. But when Americans start talking about the reason for this hiatus, they normally claim that it is difficult for Carter. He has to take account of various viewpoints, various influences and political groups in America. Certainly everyone understands that the mechanism of political life in the United States does indeed demand that the President look in various directions, and very strong pressure is exerted on him. But the impression is created that on the one hand the White House understands the need to further improve Soviet-American relations, but on the other hand it yields quite readily to intimidation from the right, and this complicates still further the already complex process of establishing mutual understanding.

[Lomeyko] I think this is absolutely true. It seems to me that many observers throughout the world have come to see that we are conducting negotiations with the Americans under particularly difficult conditions since Moscow always speaks with one constant peace-loving voice, but the answer from Washington comes in all sorts of tones.

[Bovin] Yes, the variety of voices is quite considerable.

[Lomeyko] This appears with particular weight and clarity in the question of strategic arms limitations. Are there new moves here?

[Bovin] Well, yes--in general there are new moves. Vance's latest visit to Moscow was in general evaluated positively by both sides, and as the communique on the visit points out, a certain rapprochement of positions in certain sectors was achieved. Of course, these negotiations themselves are extremely difficult because they go to the heart of the security of the parties.

The Americans themselves have written that 90 percent of the questions have been resolved, but the 10 percent remaining are, of course, quite difficult to agree on because I, for instance, have the impression that our American partners want to keep things rolling while retaining freedom of action in such important problems as, say, cruise missiles, the modernization of certain missiles and so forth. And, in general, all the time they are trying to get around the principle of equal security of the sides.

[Lomeyko] Yes, there are quite a few obstacles in the path of detente. The main one is probably the continuing arms race. This is well recognized by our party, which unswervingly urges universal and complete disarmament and the averting of the threat of nuclear war. Many of the world's hopes in this connection are bound up with the special session of the UN General Assembly which is to open in New York, and will for the first time be devoted entirely to the problems of disarmament.

[Bovin] Yes, for the first time all 149 members of the United Nations will debate especially, for some considerable time, the problem of disarmament and arms limitation. Because this, of course, is not a Soviet-American problem, it is not a problem for some narrow group of states. It is precisely a world problem. This naturally is why this special UN session is being held.

[Lomeyko] The Soviet Union approaches the session with a broad program of the quantitative and qualitative reduction of armaments. Our country, as Leonid Ilich has repeatedly said, is not striving for supremacy. On the contrary, we advocate safeguarding a stable state of affairs at a lower military level. At all the forums where negotiations on disarmament are in progress, in the United Nations, at the Disarmament Committee in Geneva, at the Vienna talks, at the talks on strategic arms limitation--everywhere the Soviet Union tries to adopt a constructive position taking account of the actual balance of forces and the principles of equality and equal security.

[Bovin] As a point of interest, I receive letters from readers of IZVESTIYA saying something like this: Yes, all right, we will disarm and we will conduct these negotiations, but in these conditions what is China's position? As a nonparticipant in these negotiations, it is continuing to build up its armaments. What about this? What political balance is there here?

[Lomeyko] Yes, this is indeed a very important question in the current situation. It has long been noted that the supporters of the cold war in the West are aligned with the deadly opponents of detente in China. This is shown by the increasingly frequent visits of representatives of the military-industrial complex of the NATO countries to Peking and visits by Chinese military procurement specialists to Western countries. The first agreements on delivery to China of French antitank missiles and other weapons have already been concluded. Negotiations are in progress in Britain concerning the procurement of Harrier aircraft for China, as well as antitank missiles.

In Peking they make no secret of the fact that the procurement of Western weapons is aimed at modernizing the Chinese Army which, according to Chinese officials, must prepare for war, and they give broad hints about war against whom showing their Western visitors an arrow pointing north on the map. Peking does not conceal its negative attitude toward detente and the improvement in Soviet-American relations in particular. It has frequently expressed opposition to the conclusion of a strategic arms limitation agreement and support for the neutron bomb. Incidentally, Chinese papers are currently writing about the need for the development of China's own nuclear industry and for conducting research toward creating a Chinese neutron bomb.

[Bovin] Well, in any event it seems obvious to me, for one, that at the present moment the policy of the Chinese leaders, the policy of Peking, represents one of the more significant factors acting as a brake on the process of worldwide detente, and account must be taken of this circumstance--serious account.

But if we return to looking at the situation as a whole, to a more general view of the question, it is quite understandable that progress along the path to detente is not a steady motion. It cannot be steady because the situation in the world is too contradictory, there are too many clashes of different, often contradictory, interests.

Therefore, depressed periods are possible, temporary relapses toward the times of the cold war behind which stand very strong, very influential political forces connected with the military-industrial complex and the vast apparatus of militarism.

But at the same time, experience shows that there is a completely real possibility of curbing these forces, intensifying the process of detente and making detente irreversible.

In concluding our talk, I would like to stress, comrades, that it is to this very thing, this prospect, that the Leninist foreign policy of our country is directed. We have always been for peace, we are for peace, and we will continue pursuing this line in the future.

These are the questions which Vladimir Borisovich and I wanted to discuss today. We understand, of course, that we are far from having covered all the problems of detente, but we have tried to set out for you the basic moves which are urgent today.

ANGOLA'S UN REPRESENTATIVE DENIES INTERFERENCE IN ZAIRE

LD190844Y Moscow TASS in English 0820 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] New York, May 19, TASS--Kurt Waldheim, secretary general of the United Nations, expressed this Thursday profound concern about the internal conflict in Zaire and the substantial casualties suffered by the civilian population in Shaba Province. He called for full respect of the civil rights of the civilian population of this region of Zaire, which has become a zone of armed conflict. The United Nations secretary general went on record for rendering all the necessary humane assistance to the Zaire refugees.

The TASS statement on the latest events in Zaire has been received with great interest in the United Nations circles. It is assessed as a serious warning that a new dangerous seat of tension has appeared in the centre of Africa as a result of the interference of the imperialist forces. In the circles of the delegations of the group of African states in the United Nations, including almost 50 nations, was also noted with satisfaction that the Soviet Union has reaffirmed its invariable adherence to the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of the African states.

As learned here, Elisio de Figueiredo, permanent representative of the People's Republic of Angola at the United Nations, has called on the secretary general, Kurt Waldheim, and categorically denied the slanderous fabrications of the Western press concerning the alleged "interference" of Angola in the domestic affairs of Zaire. At the same time the Angolan representative expressed serious concern over the emerging threat of peace in Africa, created by the present attempts to organize an imperialist intervention in Zaire.

WIDF COUNCIL STATEMENT ON SOLIDARITY WITH SOUTHERN AFRICA

LD182152Y Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 18 TASS--The Council of the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF) has resolutely condemned the racist and apartheid regimes, their forms of oppression and discrimination of the black population in the south of Africa. The statement, adopted today at the special session of the WIDF Council in Moscow, expresses solidarity with the heroic struggle of the women in the region for their rights and social progress. The WIDF council condemned the support rendered to the apartheid regime by Western powers.

We are deprived of our basic human rights. Africans have no right to housing, work, education or family life. In cities, we are looked upon as aliens. Last year, a quarter of a million Africans were arrested, said the representative of the African National Congress of South Africa. Our struggle for national independence is becoming ever more active and the African National Congress is getting ever more popularity and support, continued the representative. The representative of Namibia pointed out to the fact that the best sons and daughters of her country are thrown into concentration camps, that the African population is suffering from hunger and injustice, and that the racist regime leads to the total extinction of the native population. She stressed that South African imperialism is supported by external forces. The weapons that are used for killing women and children are supplied to the racist regimes by Western powers.

Chairman of the Soviet Women's Committee Valentina Nikolayeva-Tereshkova said that the Soviet people learnt with satisfaction that 1978 was proclaimed by the United Nations the International Year of Struggle Against Apartheid. She said that the Soviet people are sending to the women's organisations in Southern Africa food, medicine and medical equipment. The WIDF Council session, opened in Moscow on May 15, continues its work.

WFTU STATEMENT SCORES S. AFRICAN AGGRESSION IN ANGOLA

LD171940Y Moscow TASS in English 1848 GMT 17 May 78 LD

["Hands Off Angola"--TASS headline]

[Text] Prague, May 17 TASS--The WFTU resolutely condemns the armed incursion launched early in May this year by the South African racials into the territory of the people's Angola, as a result of which hundreds of people, in the first place women and children, died, says the statement issued here by the World Federation of Trade Unions. This fresh act of aggression is a crying encroachment on Angola's sovereignty and territorial integrity, a grave threat to peace and security in that part of the African Continent. The WFTU reaffirms its solidarity with the people of Angola. It addresses the working people and trade union organisations of the whole world with the call to condemn resolutely this criminal aggression against the working people of Angola and its revolution. In this international year of struggle against apartheid, the working class of the whole world must use all means to bring pressure of the governments and organisations continuing cooperation with the racist regimes of South Africa. It is necessary to achieve an end to contacts with the racist South African Republic and Rhodesia, a strict observance of embargo on arms supplies to these countries, says the statement by the WFTU.

Condemns French Role in Africa

ID1820274Y Moscow TASS in English 1956 GMT 18 May 73 ID

[Text] Prague, May 18, TASS--The WFTU Secretariat is following attentively and with deep concern the development of events in Africa, says a statement circulated here by the World Federation of Trade Unions. The World Federation of Trade Unions firmly condemns the interference of France into the internal affairs of independent African states. The WFTU believes that such interference is fraught with a constant threat to the security of the states of the region and to the cause of peace. These imperialist maneuvers are directed mostly at destabilizing progressive regimes of the continent, at encouraging the plunder of the wealth of these countries by capitalist monopolies and multinational companies. The WFTU urges all working people of the world to intensify struggle against the policy of neocolonialism pursued by international imperialism, to demonstrate their effective solidarity with the peoples and workers of Africa, who are conducting a struggle for national independence, social progress, democracy and peace.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS AWARD TO WFTU GENERAL SECRETARY

ID132033Y Moscow TASS in English 1953 GMT 18 May 73 ID

[Text] Moscow, May 18 TASS--The Friendship of the Peoples Order was presented in the Kremlin today to the general secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions, Enrique Pastorino. He was decorated with this high Soviet award for his outstanding contribution to the strengthening of the international trade union movement and to the development of international cooperation. It is with much satisfaction that we greet you as a leader of the World Federation of Trade Unions, which unites the most progressive part of the world trade union movement of working people, said candidate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasily Kuznetsov, who presented the order. You who have passed the grim school of class struggle understand and hold close to heart the interests and aspirations of the working masses, who are upholding their right to work and freedom, are coming out for national independence and social progress. On behalf of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, Kuznetsov warmly congratulated Pastorino with the award, wished him good health and new successes in his responsible activities for the good of working people.

It is with deep feeling that I accept the high award--the Friendship of the Peoples Order, Pastorino said. I would like to express gratitude to the Soviet Government, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and Leonid Brezhnev. For me this order is not a personal award. It is a recognition of the services of the WFTU whose general secretary I have the honour to be. This organization is a bulwark of working people who are struggling throughout the world for a better life, a peaceful future and for social progress.

Pastorino stated that he will devote all his energy to ensure unity and militancy of the working class, to the further strengthening of the WFTU. Pastorino was warmly congratulated by candidate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev, AUCCTU Chairman Aleksey Shibayev, other officials and also by First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay Rodney Ariashmendi and other foreign guests.

NONALIGNED STATES COORDINATING BUREAU MEETS IN HAVANA

LD171315Y Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 17 May 78 LD

[Text] Havana, May 17, TASS--(From Igor Gulubev, a TASS correspondent) The sixth session of the coordinating bureau of non-aligned countries is going on here. During the second day of work the necessary organizational matters for the session's continuation, already at ministers' level, were discussed during the session's second day at plenary meetings.

The minister's meeting is to begin on May 18.

The participants in the session considered and analyzed the political and economic aspects of the draft final communique which is to be adopted as a result of the work of the session at minister's level. One of the session's working groups elaborated recommendations aimed at maintaining cooperation between the central banks of non-aligned countries.

This cooperation presupposed exchange of information, the training of technical cadres of banking staff, the elaboration of a common plan for scientific research as part of the non-aligned countries' global strategy aimed at establishing a new international economic order.

Matters of non-aligned countries' cooperation in the field of sports were also discussed during the session. Touched upon were questions of necessity to stimulate research activities in the developing countries with UNESCO's and other international organizations' cooperation.

Further Report

LD181530Y Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] Havana, May 18, TASS--Plenary sessions of three working commissions continued here throughout the third day of the work of the current sixth session of the coordinating bureau of non-aligned countries. They discussed first of all the main provisions of the draft final communique which is to be adopted as a result of the work of the session already at minister's level.

The situation in western Sahara, southern Africa, Cyprus, East Timor, in the Middle East, in Latin America, and the question of reunification of Korea are figuring among the main topics discussed by the members of the Political Commission. Besides, the participants in the Political Commission continued considering various aspects of the disarmament problem in the light of the U.N. General Assembly's forthcoming special session on disarmament.

The session's Economic Commission decided to refer one of the main questions--on economic cooperation between the developing countries--for consideration to the participants in the session at ministers' level. The ministers are due to begin their work from May 18 within the framework of the current sixth session in Havana.

The third working commission of the sixth session of the coordinating bureau dealt with a direct analysis of the main points of the draft final communique and worked to elaborate recommendations for the participants in the forthcoming conference of non-aligned countries at ministers' level. The conference is to be held in Belgrade in July this year.

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SOVIET DELEGATE ADDRESSES UNIDO CONFERENCE IN VIENNA

LD182218Y Moscow TASS in English 1736 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, May 18, TASS--The prospects of the Soviet Union's cooperation with developing countries will increasingly expand with the realization of the principled aims of restructuring the system of international economic relations on a democratic basis and the deepening of the process of relaxation of international tension, it was stressed by Vladimir Yerofeyev, permanent USSR representative to international organizations in Vienna. He spoke here today at a plenary meeting of the 12th session of the Council of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization. In recent years, the Soviet delegate stressed, many developing countries have achieved substantial successes in developing the national economy by expanding the state sector and nationalizing foreign enterprises. The Soviet Union invariably helps developing countries in the creation and development of their national industry. The industrial enterprises built with the Soviet Union's assistance have enabled many developing countries to balance their economy and lessen their dependence on the import of commodities and capital. The USSR's economic and technical aid to these countries is also directed at solving the problem of national personnel. About (40,800) skilled specialists were trained in developing countries in the years of cooperation with the USSR. More than 120 institutes, vocational schools and training centers were set up. National cadres are being trained extensively also at Soviet educational establishments. The industrialisation of developing countries at present is being negatively affected by crisis phenomena in the economy of developed capitalist countries (in) unemployment, inflation, etc. the Soviet representative noted. All this points to the need of putting an end to the system of dependence by these states on international imperialist monopolies.

WORLD CONFERENCE ON RACISM OPENS IN SWITZERLAND

LD182014Y Moscow TASS in English 1639 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] Basel, May 18, TASS--A world conference for the liquidation of racism and racial discrimination opened here today. Attending it are delegations of national peace committees and public organisations from more than fifty countries, including representatives of socialist countries, the national-liberation movement in the south of Africa, anti-racist movements in the United States, the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the United Nations Organisation and several international organisations. The conference was convened on the initiative of the World Peace Council. It will be a major contribution by peace-loving forces to the holding of the "International Year of Struggle Against Apartheid". The participants in the forum want to mobilise the international public to support the world conference on struggle against racism and racial discrimination, that is to open in Geneva in August. The conference in Basel will study questions of the unbreakable connection of the movement for peace with the struggle against racism. It will discuss various aspects of the policy of racist regimes which create a threat to peace and security of peoples. It will pay special attention to a discussion of the theory and practice of racism in South Africa and in Israeli-occupied territories, and to the crude and mass-scale violations of human rights in the United States. The conference was opened by the president of the World Peace Council Romesh Chandra. On behalf of United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim the delegates and guests of the conference were greeted by Assistant Deputy of the United Nations Secretary General Dr Purnendu Banerji, who wished the conference success in its important work for peace and justice on earth, for the full and final uprooting of racism and racial discrimination.

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U.S. OPPOSES MILITARY SUPPORT, SUPPLIES TO ZAIRE

LD181752Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Africa 1430 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] The United States and other countries of NATO have unleashed active effort in order to interfere in the events in the Province of Shaba. The situation in Zaire was examined at a meeting of the U.S. President Carter with the leaders of the American Congress from both parties. In the State Department, a special headquarters has been set up which is following the internal events in Zaire. Speaking on this issue, the White House Press Secretary Powell held a news conference. He said that at the meeting between Carter and the leaders of the Congress they discussed the question of expanding, as Powell said, presidential authorities in respect to arms deliveries and rendering military support to friendly countries. All this once again confirms that the United States is interfering in the internal affairs of African states. It is an indication of its activation of the interventionist policy.

CIA African Interference

LD181758Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Africa 1430 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] The Central Intelligence Agency of the United States in 1975 waged a secret war in order to topple the lawful government of the People's Republic of Angola. Such a confession was made in a television interview by the former leader of the CIA, William Colby. Observers, however, consider that this confession is by far not complete. Even now the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States is continuing broad subversive operations against Angola as well as against other countries of Africa with progressive regimes. According to the Tanzanian newspaper MFANYAKAZI several million dollars were spent by the CIA for financing the counterrevolutionary groups in Ethiopia waging a struggle against the revolutionary government. At present, American intelligence agents are training and financing hirelings that are sent to Rhodesia and Namibia. A very ominous role is played by the CIA also on the testing range of the West German firm OTRAG in Zaire where, under the control of American intelligence, they are secretly testing new types of weapons for the NATO countries.

All this is an indication that the United States Central Intelligence Agency remains the strike force in the offensive of American imperialism on the progressive forces in Africa.

BRZEZINSKI REPORTEDLY FAVORS ARMS SALES TO PRC

LD182129Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] The New York TIMES reports that high-ranking members of the Carter administration currently favor the sale of certain types of arms to China by Western Europe. Pointing out that Brzezinski, assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, is one of the chief supporters of the sale of arms to China, the paper notes that he, more than any other American official, is interested in bringing about a confrontation between China and the Soviet Union. The paper writes that during his visit to China, he was prepared to develop common political positions with the Chinese.

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AIRCRAFT SALES USED TO INCREASE U.S. MIDEAST ROLE

LD181702Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Arab and international newspapers continue to comment on the decision of the U.S. Senate to sell U.S. aircraft to Israel, Saudi Arabia and Egypt. Many of the commentaries agreed that this deal will not change the balance of power in the region in favor of the Arabs; on the contrary, it will guarantee Israel's superiority over the Arab states.

This is also confirmed by President Carter, who said that the Senate decision stems from the firm U.S. commitment to the so-called "Israeli security." The U.S. President pointed out that the U.S. administration will continue to support this commitment. The validity of this opinion is reinforced by Cairo and Riyadh's pledge to not use these U.S. weapons against Israel under any circumstances.

The fact that this deal strengthens Israel military complicates the issue of a Middle East settlement. This assessment was repeated in the New York TIMES, which said: The Senate approval of President Carter's proposed sale of aircraft to the Middle East may, in the opinion of officials and diplomats, reduce the chances of achieving major concessions from Israel, at least in the near future.

The Arab press also draws attention to another matter: The Beirut ASH-SHA'B, for instance, says: The U.S. aircraft deal with Egypt and Saudi Arabia provides Israel with the excuse that the sale endangers its security. Consequently, Israel may wage even fiercer battles and adopt a more obstinate attitude. Because of this, we cannot seriously accept the talk about a change in the U.S. attitude on the Middle East. Such talk is currently being spread in Cairo and certain other Arab quarters. If there have been changes in the U.S. Middle East policy, these changes are contained in the fact that Washington is depending on its efforts to strengthen its influence and control of the entire region, not only Israel. As is known, the U.S. has always encouraged movements against the forces of progress and national liberation movements in the Arab world and Africa. Yet, Washington has now received strong assurances from Egypt and Saudi Arabia that they will use them for other purposes only. Therefore, these weapons may be used against those forces in the Middle East which stand against Israel's expansionist policy and call for the realization of the legitimate rights and interests of the Arab peoples.

International Press Comment

LD182210Y Moscow TASS in English 1721 GMT 18 May 78 LD

["Dangerous Plans"--TASS headline]

[Text] Delhi, May 18, TASS--The newspapers of many developing countries continue to comment on (the American) Senate's decision concerning the sale of a [word indistinct] consignment of combat planes to Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia. The INDIAN PATRIOT describes this as a deal opening a new stage in the arms race in the Middle East. The paper stresses that the purpose of the deal is to expand American influence in Arab countries while preserving the "special relations" with Israel, while Egypt and Saudi Arabia will get much fewer planes and of lesser quality.

The tycoons of the U.S. military-industrial complex are rubbing their hands in glee, the PATRIOT writes: The "package deal" will give them considerable profits. Moreover, they hope that this will result in a strengthening of the positions of reactionary Arab regimes that are instrumental in promoting American policies.

Beirut, May 18, TASS--The Egyptian Government, the Lebanese newspaper AN-NIDA writes, intends to use the American planes by no means against Israel but "in other areas of the world". Saudi Arabia, too, has stated that its planes will not be directed against Israel. As to President Carter, he stressed that the aim of the deal is to consolidate the "moderate course" of some Arab states in the field of politics and oil. Commenting on this deal, the newspaper AL-LIWA, writes that ultimately victory was scored by the United States and Israel while the Arab regimes, that regard themselves as friends of the United States, suffered a crushing defeat.

U.S. ARMS PURCHASES FROM FRG INCREASE NATO MILITARISM

LD181540Y Moscow TASS in English 1407 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, May 18, TASS--According to reports from Washington, the Investigations Subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee has approved the allocation of 19 million dollars for the acquisition by the U.S. Army of a West German-made tank cannon. As reported by the DPA news service this Wednesday, Samuel Stratton, chairman of the subcommittee, said that President J. Carter agreed to the delivery of the West German cannon, primarily, out of political considerations, to show U.S. readiness to buy armaments from its NATO partners, too.

The military-industrial concerns of the FRG were able to make one more step forward along the road of pushing their production into the transoceanic market. Seeking new large profits, the West German armaments manufacturers are no longer satisfied with their broad clientele in the West European countries. Their attention is now concentrated on the implementation of the plan to get the U.S. Army to purchase 120-millimetre tank cannons of the Rheinmetall concern. They had to overcome for this purpose the tough resistance of the American and also British rivals, which had offered their own models of tank cannons.

The FRG military industrialists are exerting ever more active efforts to develop the latest types of arms, used for equipping the armies of the NATO states. Thus, the management of the Messerschmidt-Belkow-Blohm, the biggest aircraft and missile manufacturing concern of the FRG, reported that enterprises of the American Boeing Company had launched the production of the Roland missile system, developed in Western Germany. The first lots of missiles have already been supplied to the U.S. Armed Forces. The United States has also purchased a substantial quantity of artillery systems, which are used to equip the Leopard self-propelled anti-aircraft installations. Large deliveries of West German trucks for the U.S. Army are also being planned.

U.S. CONGRESS CRITICIZED ON MILITARY ALLOCATIONS

LD190600Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2015 GMT 18 May 78 LD

["Militarist Intoxication"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, 18 May, TASS--In an atmosphere of militarist intoxication incited by the military-industrial complex, the U.S. Congress today accepted a budget resolution which establishes an approximate level for federal expenditure for the 1979 fiscal year.

Under pressure from the Pentagon and its supporters, the congressmen allocated an unprecedented \$128.7 billion for military purposes.

The budget resolution, according to the opinion of local papers here, guarantees the Pentagon full satisfaction of all its demands for the creation and production of the latest weapons systems. These systems include cruise missiles, the MX mobile missile, the Trident nuclear submarine, the XM-1 tank, and new battleships and fighter-bombers.

Rejecting demands for an improvement in the living standard of the broad strata of the population with claims about a mythical "Soviet military threat", the legislators reduced by almost \$1.1 billion even those meagerly funds that had been appropriated for employment, education and social security programs. The funds planned for the solution of the acute problems of transport, regional development, and others, was cut by tens and, in certain sections, by hundreds of millions of dollars.

Over 3 years have passed since the profoundest economic slump, declared member of the House of Representatives John Conyers, but unemployment still remains at the highest level in 30 years. The major cities of the country remain extreme disaster areas. At the same time, he pointed out, the budget resolution binds the United States for many years to inadmissible and unnecessary military spending, which engulfs national resources and essentially undermines our security.

Many of the speakers in these debates pointed out that the United States should strive for peace and disarmament, for the conclusion of mutually advantageous agreements with the USSR, and not incite war hysteria.

Social Impact

19191944Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1738 GMT 18 May 78 LD

["Pentagon's Appetite Increases"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, 18 May--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports:

The arms race incited by the U.S. military-industrial complex is costing Americans dearly, depriving the country of extremely necessary funds to resolve worsening social and economic problems.

According to Defense Department figures, by 31 March 1978 the total cost of programs to develop and build 51 large weapons systems had already passed the astronomical sum of \$202 billion.

From January to March this year, the Pentagon report says, the cost of many military programs increased. In particular, the cost of building the latest destroyer, especially equipped to carry helicopters, increased by \$315.2 million.

The cost of building the XM-1 tank and Trident nuclear submarine and a number of other programs has increased significantly.

However pleasing these figures may be to the weapons manufacturers, they are only the "tip of the iceberg."

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According to established practice, the Defense Department does not include in its report spending on various "secondary" weapon development programs. As the press reports, true military expenditure comes to some hundreds of thousands of millions of dollars, far more than the published figures.

The U.S. policy of increasing unproductive military spending comes at a time when the country is literally suffocating under the yoke of unemployment, inflation and a crisis in the cities. Washington's decision to bring the official U.S. military budget to a new record level of about \$130 billion in the 1979 fiscal year means that all these problems will remain unresolved.

U.S. USES TURKEY'S FINANCIAL DEBT TO GAIN SUPPORT

LD180732Y Moscow TASS in English 0701 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] Washington, May 17, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Levenchenko reports:

The United States is increasing its pressure to bear on Turkey, which is pursuing a foreign policy that is increasingly independent from Washington. This time, the United States used Turkey's financial debt to the United States, which is more than three billion dollars, as a lever for such pressure. As the newspaper Washington POST reports, Washington refuses to meet Ankara's request for the postponement of payments of several years. Turkey's request has been necessitated by the considerable difficulties experienced in that country's economy. Friction between the USA and Turkey originated in 1975, when Washington imposed an embargo on its military supplies to Ankara.

In answer, Ankara closed U.S. military bases on Turkey's territory and threatened to revise its orientation to NATO. Turkish Prime Minister B. Ecevit addressed a letter to President J. Carter the other day saying that as long as the embargo remains in force, Turkey will not make any commitments as regards its future military role in the North Atlantic bloc and will not sign the joint declaration, which is expected to be passed at the NATO council session scheduled to be held in Washington on May 30-31. According to the designs of Washington's strategists, the declaration is to outline concrete aims of the NATO bloc for the next few years.

Local observers evaluate Washington's intransigence on the question of postponement of payment of Turkey's financial debt as Washington's attempt to use the "financial whip" to keep Ankara in line at NATO's southeastern flank, which is under the threat of disintegration.

PENTAGON'S 'AGENT ORANGE' DEFOLIANT MAY CAUSE DEFECTS

LD181352Y Moscow TASS in English 1339 GMT 18 May 78 LD

["Pernicious Consequences"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, May 18, TASS--The American press has again taken up the "agent orange" defoliant, broadly used by the American military during the dirty war in Vietnam, inflicting an irreparable damage to the local population and the environment. But not only Vietnamese fell victim to that chemical warfare. A few days ago the Veterans Administration warned its officers across the United States to watch for aftereffects among American servicemen of the Vietnam defoliant "agent orange," which some researchers suspect of possible links with cancer or genetic defects.

The testimony of this is also a documentary film "Agent Orange--Lethal Mist Over Vietnam," shown recently by the Chicago television company. From the film it is clear that 10 years after the Pentagon was compelled to terminate--under public pressure--the use of the defoliant in Vietnam, there have been cases of ugly babies born from American officers and men who were exposed to the "agent orange."

Scientists from the Minnesota and Wisconsin universities have carried out an investigation which led them to the conclusion that complaints of some servicemen can really be connected with the poisonous effect of the "agent orange."

From the annual report, submitted to Congress by the U.S. Defence Department, recently published here, it is clear that the Pentagon is not going to give up the development and use of chemical weapons in the future. In 1977-1978 fiscal year, for instance, allocations for the development of chemical and bacteriological weapons increased by 30 percent, as compared with the previous financial year. A particular attention, the report points out, is paid to the development of chemical means for "suppressing mutinies and mass disorders."

NEWSPAPER ALLEGES ESPIONAGE ACTIVITY OF PEACE CORPS

LD170944Y Moscow TASS in English 0843 GMT 17 May 78 LD

["Under the Guise of Volunteers"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 17, TASS--"Despite all the endeavors of the leaders of the 'Peace Corps' the flow of accusations that the organization engaged in espionage and staged provocations with a view to sowing discord between peoples never ceased over the seventeen years of its existence," writes SEISKAYA ZHIZN (RURAL LIFE) in connection with attempts which are being made in Washington to boost the activity of the Peace Corps. Recently the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of U.S. Congress voted for an increase in the annual budget of that organization by 30 million dollars, bringing it up to 125 million dollars.

The newspaper reports that the organization, set up by the U.S. Government in March 1961, was intended to glorify the American way of life around the world. There were many CIA agents under the guise of "Peace Corps volunteers" in Latin American, Asian and African countries. They engaged in gathering intelligence data, in manipulating local political figures and business representatives, in preparing acts of sabotage to consolidate the positions of figures loyal to Washington.

"The repeated failures of the 'cloak-and-dagger knights' from the U.S. espionage agency vividly demonstrated the true aspect of this detachment of neocolonialists and gave rise to dislike for and distrust of the 'tender-hearted' representatives from the Peace Corps", SEISKAYA ZHIZN emphasizes.

PRC OBSESSION WITH MILITARISM PREVENTS DOMESTIC REFORMS

OW190009Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 0730 GMT 16 May 78 OW

[Lavrov commentary]

[Excerpts] It would be meaningless for us to discuss in detail the specific steps outlined in a document issued by the CCP Central Committee Military Commission to intensify the training of officers and men of the Chinese People's Liberation Army to insure their understanding of tactics, military skills and equipment. However, I would like to call your attention to the political aspects of the Military Commission's document. The document is clearly an anti-Soviet provocation. It asserts that the Soviet Union harbors wild ambitions to subjugate China and that therefore it is necessary to properly prepare against a war of aggression.

This anti-Soviet fabrication by Peking's propaganda media is far from new. In the past 15 years Chinese newspapers and radio stations have continuously attempted to make the Chinese people and members of the Chinese People's Liberation Army believe that the Soviet Union is China's No 1 enemy and that the Soviet Union will surely attack China. During Mao Tse-tung's so-called first Cultural Revolution, propaganda of this type was particularly popular. At that time, the Peking propaganda media even gave a specific date for the Soviet attack on China. Since then, the objective of such a provocative fabrication has become clear. Mao Tse-tung and his followers use "the danger of a Soviet invasion of China" and "the inevitability of a Soviet invasion" to intimidate the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army and to divert their attention from the economic and social disorders caused by the devastating Cultural Revolution. What other reason would they have for doing this but to divert the people's attention?

While China was launching continuous movements to frighten the people with the alleged "Soviet threat" during and after the so-called first Cultural Revolution, the Soviet Union, which is loyal to Lenin's peace policy, continued to make constructive proposals to normalize and improve Soviet-Chinese relations. The Soviet Government, for example, has proposed that a bilateral treaty on the nonuse of force and nonaggression be signed. Nevertheless, all Soviet proposals have either been rejected or ignored by the Chinese leadership. It is significant that whenever the Soviet Union makes a constructive proposal, Peking's propaganda media begin new, more vicious anti-Soviet propaganda. This has been demonstrated by many articles on military affairs and the decision of the CCP Central Committee's Military Commission. These articles and the decision, the theme of which is preparedness against foreign aggression, were recently published in Peking newspapers and broadcast by Peking radio stations. By "foreign aggression," they certainly mean "Soviet aggression." These articles and the decision were published and promulgated in February after the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium sent a letter to the Standing Committee of the Chinese NPC on the eve of the convocation of the NPC.

Peking disseminates this propaganda even though the Soviet Armed Forces have never been nor ever will be used for aggression. The Soviet Armed Forces will only counterattack those who infringe on the freedom and independence of the Soviet people.

In the past 17 or 18 years, anti-Sovietism has always been accompanied by Chinese militarism. Have the Chinese leaders solved their basic economic, military and social problems by militarizing the people's economic and social life? No, they have not. The Chinese leaders have been forced to admit that China's economy, science, technology and armed forces are 20 or 30 years behind advanced world levels. Therefore, we can surely say that anti-Sovietism and militarism will continue to prevent a prosperous future for the Chinese people.

CHINA WARNED OF IMPERIALISTS' PLOT TO RECONQUER PRC

OW180601Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 15 May 78 OW

[Glebov commentary]

[Text] The Chinese leaders' hatred for the world's first socialist country has caused them to become irrational. This seems to be their reason for contemplating a worldwide anti-Soviet front.

In a note to the Chinese Government through the Chinese Embassy on 19 May 1977, the Soviet Foreign Ministry pointed out: Those who call for a crusade against the Soviet state should know what happened to past crusades against our country. Historical experience has proven that such attempts can never succeed.

It is well known that at one time 14 imperialist countries tried to crush the newborn Soviet republic and failed. The (?invaders) were dealt (?crushing) rebuffs and fled. In 1929, encouraged by the imperialists, Chiang Kai-shek's troops, in collaboration with previously undiscovered (?White Russian) forces tried to probe the (?defense) of the Lake Baikal and coastal regions of the Soviet Union. But the special forces in the Soviet Far East counterattacked and 10,000 of Chiang Kai-shek's soldiers and 300 officers were taken prisoner. The Japanese militarists' deliberate encroachments on the Soviet Far East border and the border of the Mongolian People's Republic, an ally of the Soviet Union, were thoroughly crushed. In their plans to eliminate the Soviet Union, the international imperialists pinned great hopes on German fascism. Hitler mobilized the rich resources of occupied Europe, built a powerful and efficient war machine and in the summer of 1941 perfidiously launched a surprise attack against the Soviet Union. At the time, the fascist chieftains called the Soviet Union a giant with clay feet and boasted that they could conquer the Soviet Union in a few years. The end of this adventurous action is well known.

It should be pointed out that all these aggressive acts occurred when the Soviet Union was the only socialist country in the world. Today, any attempt to eliminate the Soviet Union would be fanciful. This is because there is now a powerful, monolithic socialist community, and because Lenin's country enjoys the sympathy and support of hundreds of millions of people throughout the world.

It is obvious that Peking's adventurists are lifting a rock only to drop it on their own feet. It is regrettable that Peking fails to see or chooses to ignore the other side of the question. They collaborate with the imperialists, fascists and Hitlerite reactionaries to eliminate the Soviet Union. However, they fail to note that the nature of imperialism has not changed. The imperialists are still trying to enslave China and once again turn it into a semicolon.

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(?Despite historical experience), Peking's leaders' are attempting to use the imperialist reactionaries as a tool to conduct their anti-Soviet conspiracy, but this is not practical. Far more practical is the reactionaries' attempt to use Peking's anti-Sovietism entirely for their own imperialist purposes and against the People's Republic of China.

The imperialists clearly understand that the Soviet Union is the most reliable natural ally of the Chinese people. The imperialists understand that it was the Soviet Union that repelled the Japanese aggressors, Chiang Kai-shek's forces and their U.S. friends and protectors from China. The imperialists remember that the Soviet Air Force stopped the raids by U.S.-Chiang airplanes against Shanghai to nearby areas.

During the Taiwan crisis, some people in Washington stated that atomic weapons would be used to attack China. However, the Soviet Union stated that a war against China would mean a war against the Soviet Union, and that the aggressor would be dealt a blow. This statement had the effect of a bucket of cold water thrown on demented heads and brought them back to their senses.

The aggressive imperialist bloc clearly remembers these and many other facts of the effective cooperation between our countries and peoples. This explains many things. For example, many facts show that the imperialists are deeply worried about the possible normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations. U.S. newspapers and magazines friendly to the aggressive imperialist bloc have stated that the normalization of USSR-PRC relations portends evil for them and that they must try their utmost to prevent it. Because of this, the imperialists welcome and support any anti-Soviet action by China. In their eyes, the fiercer China's anti-Sovietism, the better.

The imperialists especially favor the formation of an international anti-Soviet front by Peking's leaders. The imperialists' primary hope is to alienate China from its natural ally, the Soviet Union, and take the opportunity to carry out their own anti-Chinese plans. If they can make China and the Soviet Union attack each other while they passively observe the conflict, the imperialists will have achieved their highest goal. It is obvious that any anti-Soviet manifestation, particularly, the effort to form a broad international anti-Soviet front will primarily be very dangerous to China.

PRC LEADERS SEEK TO SUBVERT INDEPENDENT ASIA

LD171129Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 78 p 5 LD

[Mikhail Georgiyev article: "Exposure of Peking's Designs"]

[Text] Since the conference in Helsinki, the idea of creating a reliable security system in Asia has had an increasing influence on the hearts and minds of this continent's peoples. However, the noble desire of the peoples does not accord with the Chinese leaders' hegemonic calculations.

The recent trips by high-ranking representatives of the Maoist regime to Asian countries have been accompanied by hints, calls and sometimes poorly camouflaged pressure to draw these countries into the orbit of Peking's anti-Soviet policy. Peking has said openly that it does not object to the U.S. military presence and military bases in Asia.
[paragraph continues]

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Finally, China's leaders recently seized on the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), demagogically urging its members to participate with China in establishing a "zone of peace, freedom and neutrality."

The public of the Asian countries is reacting with suspicion to the voices of sirens from Peking. It remembers that Mao Tse-tung proclaimed this policy: "We must secure Southeast Asia for ourselves.... We must without fail be full of this determination." Singapore's STRAITS TIMES has written: "We must take into account the anti-Soviet trend of China's foreign policy when considering any importunities by Peking with regard to the Southeast Asian countries and its remarks regarding the establishment of a 'zone of peace, freedom and neutrality.'" (K. Kamka), representative of an Indonesian parliamentary commission, has declared that "it is necessary to display extreme caution toward Peking's attempts to effect a rapprochement with ASEAN and Indonesia in particular. In implementing this tactic, the Chinese authorities are pursuing definite political aims."

The true intentions of the Peking hegemonists in Southeast Asia have been revealed by India's central news service which wrote: "At the present time the Chinese military potential is not enough for Peking to be able to establish control over this region. But the Maoists have by no means renounced the basic principles of their great-power policy. The Peking strategists make no secret of their claims to more than 200 islands in the South China Sea in order to seize them and dominate sea routes of vitally great importance to many countries.... The Maoists' aspirations contradict the basic trends toward the relaxation of tension in the world and in Asia in particular."

Peking's desire to exacerbate tension in the world, impede detente and subvert the idea of creating genuine security in Asia contradicts the interests of the peoples of both this continent and the entire world.

PRC'S DIPLOMACY BASED ON WISH TO SUBVERT HOST COUNTRIES

OW190009Y Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 0630 GMT 14 May 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The HINDUSTAN TIMES recently reported that rebellious elements of Naga tribesmen had gathered in the Indian border region adjacent to Burma. The rebels received weapons and ammunition from foreign sources. In this connection, our station observer wrote the following commentary:

Anyone who understands the history of the splittist movement of India's Naga and Mizo tribesmen clearly recognizes the foreigners mentioned in the newspaper account. The Chinese authorities are the foreign sources that provide military and material support to the splittist elements in India.

People openly discuss this issue in India. The NEWS of New Delhi published an article in late April that pointed out that new difficulties have emerged in the process of improving relations between India and China. New Delhi expressed dissatisfaction with China's continued support of subversive elements in India's northeastern region, especially in Nagaland and (Ilushai). The Indian security forces' seizure of weapons from the splittist elements of Mizo tribesmen indicates that these elements have large amounts of automatic rifles, grenades and other weapons which were recently furnished by China.

The NEWS pointed out: The Chinese authorities have established military training camps near the Sino-Burmese border to train rebellious elements and teach them how to conduct subversive activities in such countries as India, Burma and Thailand. The Indian security forces have captured a number of splittist elements who recently returned from those camps.

Chinese representatives, including some high-ranking officials, have recently hinted that they want to normalize Sino-Indian relations. Therefore, it has been hoped that China's leaders would adhere to the principle of peaceful coexistence, respect India's territorial integrity, return the territories that China occupies and surrender their arbitrary claims to Indian territory. However, the Chinese leaders have not taken this road but have pressured India. The splittist activities of the Naga and Mizo tribesmen have proved this. It is generally believed that, without Peking's support in various fields, these activities would not take place.

Burma is also a target of Peking's hostile activities. For many years the Chinese authorities have supported antigovernment, splittist activities in Burma. Recent reports from Burma indicate that terrorists have attacked a number of villages and looted and killed peasants. Large-scale battles erupted between the splittists and government forces last February and March. According to official statistics, 800 terrorists were killed and 500 government troops were killed or wounded.

It is significant that the day after Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's visit to Rangoon, the Burmese splittists resumed their armed attacks. It can be concluded that this was Peking's reaction to the outcome of the Sino-Burmese talks. It seems that Teng Hsiao-ping could not force Burma to give up its policy of independence and follow Peking. According to the official Burmese paper, LOKTHA FYEITHU NEZIN, China rejected friendly relations with its neighbor due to its own political interests.

Last January, Chinese leaders expressed their wish to establish diplomatic relations with Indonesia. Nevertheless, Djakarta is in no hurry to fulfill this wish. It worries that the establishment of a Chinese Embassy in its capital might enable Peking to strengthen its interference in Indonesia's internal affairs and promote subversive antigovernment activities. This concern is justified because facts have proved that Peking has conducted subversive activities in countries with which it has diplomatic relations. Its support of antigovernment activities in Thailand, Malaysia and the Philippines is a good example. This kind of international activity cannot be considered acceptable.

It has been reported that Indian External Affairs Minister Vajpayee has told the Chinese side: An essential condition for my visit to China is that Peking must publicly state that it will not give any kind of support to anti-India elements in India and its neighboring countries in the future.

USTINOV, DELEGATION VISIT HUNGARIAN TANK, AIR FORCE UNITS

LD181135Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 May 78 p 1 LD

[Text] Budapest, 16 May. TASS--The Hungarian working people and servicemen of the Hungarian People's Army are giving a warm and cordial reception to the Soviet military delegation headed by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, which is here on an official, friendly visit.

On 16 May the Soviet guests visited one of the tank units of the Hungarian People's Army. They familiarized themselves with the combat and political training, and daily life of the Hungarian servicemen and visited the unit's museum of combat glory.

A meeting took place in the unit's assembly hall. A speech was delivered by Col Gen L. Czinege, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and Hungarian defense minister. He stressed the historic significance of the heroic feat of the Soviet Army which liberated Hungary and many other European peoples from fascism. He also spoke of the important cooperation of the fraternal armies protecting peace and the building of socialism, and of the desire of the Hungarian People's Army to continue strengthening their brotherhood in arms with the USSR Armed Forces.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.V. Ustinov conveyed to the servicemen of the Hungarian People's Army warm greetings and best wishes from a great friend of the Hungarian people--L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The Soviet Armed Forces and the Hungarian People's Army, Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov said, are firm links of the Warsaw Pact organization. Their combat cooperation is constantly strengthening and developing.

The Soviet military delegation also visited an air force unit of the Hungarian People's Army. The guests examined modern aviation equipment and attended demonstration flights.

HUSAK RECALLS 1968 CRISIS SITUATION, SUBSEQUENT REFORMS

LD190831Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "A Principled Position"]

[Text] Prague, 14 May--CPCZ kraj and city conferences have begun in the CSSR.

G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, spoke at the City CPCZ Conference of the Communists of Prague. The history of our party shows, he said, that successes have always been achieved when the CPCZ firmly adhered to the position of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism and acted as the combat party of the working class, as Lenin taught and as we have learned from the CPSU.

The glorious pages of the CPCZ's history, Husak continued, are the periods when our party was deeply conscious of its responsibility to the working class and the working people. If it forgot this responsibility, as for instance, in 1968--this does not refer to the whole party, but to the people who were determining its policy when it was under the influence of petit bourgeois concepts and consigned the basic class interests and the Marxist-Leninist nature of the party to oblivion, it led to unfavorable consequences.

We can now say that the CPCZ is true to the revolutionary precepts of its founders and is consistently implementing the ideas of proletarian and socialist internationalism. It builds its relations with the international workers movement and with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in the spirit of these ideas.

Our party has analyzed the crisis of 1968, its causes and the progress and means of emerging from the crisis, Husak said. This was mentioned at the CPCZ Central Committee plenums in February and March of this year. Our position remains unchanged. We are grateful to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries which gave us internationalist, fraternal assistance in August 1968, and we value highly the significance of this assistance for the cause of defending socialism in Czechoslovakia, for defending the revolutionary gains of our people and for creating opportunities to facilitate the struggle of Marxist-Leninist forces in the CPCZ to overcome the crisis. Such is our party's clear position, which is supported by all communists and the overwhelming majority of our public.

We have every reason, the speaker said, to be proud of the results we have achieved in the years since the defeat of opportunist, antisocialist and counterrevolutionary forces and since the start of the implementation of the party's new policy.

In 1968-1969, the CPCZ was undermined as the main political force, and ceased to play its historical role as the leading, most progressive force in society.

The entire Czechoslovak society was demoralized as a result of the actions of rightwing opportunist, hostile forces and all their foreign allies. The state, political and economic machinery was undermined. A catastrophe was developing. Now, Husak said, our society is stable and solid, and everything has been created within it for creative, peaceful labor and the happy life of our 15 million citizens.

In the international sphere, the leadership at that time plunged Czechoslovakia practically into isolation and into contradictions with fraternal countries and parties. Today, our party and state are linked by lasting ties to the communist parties, the socialist countries and all progressive forces.

Dwelling on international problems, the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee noted that the basis of Czechoslovakia's foreign policy is alliance and friendship with the USSR and other socialist community countries.

In the modern world, a broad struggle is developing for the peaceful resolution of existing problems, which naturally concerns us too, Husak said. The USSR, Czechoslovakia and the other socialist community countries are fighting consistently for the relaxation of tension, for arms limitation and disarmament. An extremely important part is played in this by the Soviet Union and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally, which we again witnessed during his recent visit to the FRG. We fully support this policy.

Czechoslovakia is a solid member of the socialist community and the international revolutionary movement, and an active participant in the worldwide struggle for peace and progress, the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee concluded.

MOSCOW'S GLAZUNOV SCORES NATO ARMAMENTS POLICIES

LD182246Y Moscow in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Excerpts] A series of NATO meetings has started in Brussels. The series will end with a summit meeting in Washington toward the end of this month. Our commentator Viktor Glazunov writes on the subject:

The nearly 2-week long marathon course within NATO was started by ministers of military affairs. They are calling the tune of the present NATO session.

The ministers are discussing a long-term program to strengthen NATO forces over a period of 15 years. The program anticipates both the strengthening of conventional armed forces and the modernization of nuclear armaments in order to increase--as it is called in NATO jargon--deterrent power. To this end there are the Nuclear Planning Group's which paid attention to the problems of nuclear weapons.

The long-term program for an escalation of military potential, discussed at present by defense ministers in Brussels, should be approved at the closing session of NATO during the Washington summit meeting. All this means that NATO has chosen a long-term course toward further intensifying the arms race. This is taking place literally on the eve of the special United Nations General Assembly session on disarmament.

Life dictates that the arms race be stopped. If this is not done, then the arms race may shake political detente to its foundations. In view of NATO's stand that it is their duty to further increase arms and armed forces, the actions of the Atlantic bloc are aimed against detente. This is an unpopular exercise in our times. This is why, despite their efforts, the NATO propagandists cannot fabricate anything more than the time-worn lie of the Soviet threat to justify these actions. At every juncture where an effort is exerted to increase military budgets or to find a reason for the acceptance of a new arms program, this old lie is dragged out. Currently now it is claimed that the number of Soviet troops in Europe is being rapidly increased for a lightning strike to the English Channel. Even those who circulate this fabrication do not believe it.

As Leonid Brezhnev recently stated, unlike the NATO countries we have not increased our armed forces in central Europe in a long while and we will not add a single soldier nor a single tank to our armed forces in the future. We are prepared to reduce our forces in central Europe by 5, 10, 20, and--if need be--even by 50 percent, on the conditions, naturally, that the NATO countries are also prepared to do the same. The NATO countries, however, do not agree to these proposals. Perhaps it is because of this that further increasing the military burden is the main point emphasized in the long-term plans of the NATO countries. The plans under discussion at the present NATO meeting constitute good proof of this. This is a dangerous policy. In addition to sabotaging detente, the arms race may put the future of mankind in jeopardy. This policy can only result in the tragedy of war. It is therefore necessary, to stop the arms race while there is still time.

NATO, FRENCH POLICIES TOWARD AFRICA ATTACKED

Progressives Urge Aid, Not Neocolonialism

LD170703Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 20, 12 May 78 p 17 LD

[V. Sidenko article: "'Jaguar' Diplomacy"]

[Text] Faint notes of alarm are increasingly frequently stealing into commentaries in the Paris press on France's widening military interference in the internal conflict which has now been complicating the situation in the Republic of Chad for several years. It is not hard to understand this feeling: France's sons are dying far from French soil, considerable funds are being spent on participation in a "neocolonialist adventure" (the newspaper L'HUMANITE), and "anti-French sentiments are growing" in Chad (the newspaper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS). But it is not just this. Newspapers point out that French soldiers are taking part in operations against the PROLINAT [national liberation front] revolutionary movement in defiance of a ban on such participation recorded in the Franco-Chad agreement on military and technical aid. But most important is the fact that the "airlifting" of weapons and troops from France to Chad not only does not bring the prospect of a peaceful settlement of the conflict nearer but, on the contrary, as French observers believe, makes it more remote.

Calling France's policy in Chad "'Jaguar' diplomacy," the newspaper LE MATIN expresses the opinion that Paris is "launching into adventures from which France gains nothing." As LE MONDE has pointed out, "the French policy of interventionism" in Africa is condemned because it "sometimes leads to support for regimes which are criticized in a whole series of respects."

France's progressive forces see an alternative to this course in "the replacement of the policy of neocolonialist adventures by a policy of giving genuine aid to sovereign African states." This demand is contained, in particular, in the 4 May statement of France's General Labor Confederation.

NATO Attempts to Penetrate Africa

LD181940Y Moscow in English to Africa 1500 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Andrey Dolgov commentary]

[Text] In Brussels a series of meetings has started within the framework of NATO that is to end with a top level meeting in Washington at the end of May. NATO activities have long outgrown the geographic boundaries of the north Atlantic or Europe, writes our commentator Andrey Dolgov.

Lately, the main [word indistinct] in NATO have made it a rule to have a propagandistic preparation about the presence almost everywhere of Moscow and Havana before their aggressive provocative operations within some countries or regions. This also applies to Africa, where the West is making coordinated efforts to isolate and then to eliminate the progressive forces. In the meantime, behind the smokescreen of a so-called Soviet-Cuban challenge, or Soviet-Cuban threat, NATO is secretly or openly realizing its military-strategic concepts. An attempt is being made to place the whole of Africa into a military-political vice. From the north and the area of the Mediterranean the continent is at gunpoint of the numerous NATO bases and the navy of this organization.

In west Africa attempts are made to put together pro-imperialist military miniblocs and to strengthen the immediate NATO military-political presence, making use of the sharp internal problems in Zaire. In the south every effort is being made to strengthen the racist bastion of NATO and plans are made to create a south Atlantic branch of this alliance out of South Africa and some reactionary South African [as heard] regimes. In the east the Pretoria-Tel Aviv axis is becoming more and more noticeable and the Anglo-American bases in the Indian Ocean are being strengthened. The CENTO alliance should also have its effect, as the United States and Britain see it, on the developments in the east and northeast of Africa, for one in the area of the Horn of Africa.

So [to] speak, after all this, about a Soviet-Cuban threat in Africa is to purposefully distract the attention of the nations from the largest and highly dangerous operation aimed at the military and political blockade of the progressive states and forces on the continent. This is an operation that involved on a growing scale the racist South Africa, Israel and the reactionary regimes in Africa itself, as well as in the Middle East.

Dreaming of Global Expansion

LD191146Y Moscow TASS in English 1033 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] London, May 19, TASS--The NATO military is dreaming of lending the North Atlantic bloc "a global character" and thereby to create a basis for NATO's armed interference in any part of the world. It is exactly in this spirit that statements of the NATO leaders have lately been made, "scientific" conferences of NATO held, manuals and reference-books put out. A bulky reference book "Jane's Weapons 1978" put out here on Thursday, advocates the broadening of the sphere of NATO's activities.

Its editor, Denis Archer, in a foreword, proposes that the NATO should exceed the "boundaries" of Europe so as to "save" Africa, "to stabilise" the situation in Asia, etc. From whom then [are] the NATO strategists are going to save the world?

It turns out that it is from the Soviet Union. At before, they are harping on "a Soviet menace" to Africa and call upon West European countries to put up a united front with the United States outside Europe to stop the spreading of "Soviet influence".

The Western propaganda resorts to fabrications on Soviet foreign policy in a bid to distract the attention from real expansion of the United States and its NATO partners in the same Africa where American, French, West German arms are now flowing in an endless stream. NATO extends its tentacles also to the Middle East, giving all-round support to the Israeli aggressors, helping thereby preserve constant tension in that region. In recent time NATO has been vigorously looking for contacts with Peking, expecting to use it in its aims in Africa.

NATO's global ambitions lay bare those who nurture them, whose concern is for the interests of American-West European monopolies, the preservation of positions of Western countries in former colonial countries.

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TASS CONDEMNS LONDON 'SMEAR' CAMPAIGN OF ORLOV TRIAL

LD181116Y Moscow TASS in English 1109 GMT 18 May 78 LD

["Concerning an Anti-Soviet Clamour"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 18, TASS--The TASS political commentator, Yuriy Kornikov (as heard), writes:

The London initiators of antiSoviet smear campaigns do not want to calm down. The pretext for another clamour of this kind was the Moscow trial of a certain Orlov, who in the course of the judicial investigation was exposed of illegal antiSoviet activity. What a lot of rubbish did the self-styled "lawyers" of this anti-Sovieteer pile up! Malicious concoctions on "violations of human rights", allegedly occurring in the USSR, alternate with fabrications on a "persecution of dissidents" and hypocritical complaints concerning allegedly "undemocratic" judicial procedure, and further nonsense of this kind. Strange though it may seem, the British Foreign Office also joined this unsavory clamour, alleging that all that it is concerned about is fulfillment of the Helsinki accords, that it is "worried" over the trial in Moscow.

It is difficult to assess all this otherwise than as an attempt by certain British quarters to bring pressure to bear on a Soviet court, i.e. in other words, to intervene in a strictly internal matter of the USSR. Though such attempts are made beneath the banner of "defence of the Helsinki accords", in reality they flagrantly violate their spirit and letter and the elementary standards of international law. In this context it is not out of place to recall that it is precisely the Helsinki final act, also signed by Britain, which contains an unequivocal commitment to refrain from any intervention, direct or collective, into internal and external affairs, which fall within the internal competence of another participating state.

Attempts in defiance of the Helsinki accords to gain something through the fanning of artificial propaganda campaigns [cannot] but lead to a deterioration in the international climate and aggravation of relations. And if some gentlemen from London, fanning such campaigns, really concerned over "the observance of legality" and "human rights", they have, bluntly speaking, a more than vast field of activity at home, and not anywhere else. About one and a half million Britons are deprived of the elementary right to employment, the British special services conduct wholesale illegal surveillance over millions of Britons, undisguised discrimination against people of another colour of the skin flourishes in Britain, and the blood of the fighters against social injustice in Ulster is still being shed... Why do the sponsors of the malicious antiSoviet clamour, entrenched on the banks of the Thames (incidentally, in other Western capitals as well) hush up all this?

Before teaching others how "to observe legality" and "safeguard human rights", one must learn to do this oneself, gentlemen.

IZVESTIYA CHARACTERIZES RESULTS OF BREZHNEV'S FRG VISIT

LD171105Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 May 78 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "For the Sake of Peace and Peoples' Security"]

[Text] The Soviet Union sees it as a very important goal in international affairs to uphold and cement peace--general, just and lasting peace. We are working out our plans with a view to a peaceful future.

The entire atmosphere in our country is permeated by the Soviet people's most profound devotion to peace and the desire to live in friendship with all peoples. Our party, its Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev are waging a tireless and truly titanic struggle to remove the dark clouds of the threat of war from mankind's horizon for all time.

An important integral part of these efforts is the course toward the developing and strengthening of mutual understanding and cooperation with countries with different social systems, toward the consolidation in international relations of the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence. The effectiveness of this course was strikingly demonstrated by the official visit to the FRG by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers have wholly and fully approved the work done by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev during his visit to the FRG and the results of this politically important visit. The talks with leading FRG state and public figures on a wide range of European and international problems and questions of bilateral relations and the documents adopted as a result of L.I. Brezhnev's visit are a big step in the advancement of the cause of detente, neighborliness and the strengthening of peace.

All the world's attention was riveted on the visit. This is understandable. The seventies have convincingly shown how many new and unquestionably useful deeds have resulted from the normalization of relations between our countries, useful both in terms of each of the countries and in terms of the situation in the world arena as a whole.

The FRG has become one of our major international partners. Wide-ranging ties are developing between the two countries--in the political, economic, scientific, technical and cultural spheres. Relations between the Soviet Union and the FRG rest on a solid foundation--the 1970 Moscow treaty--which laid one of the cornerstones of the foundation of detente in Europe.

Clearly, summit meetings have played and continue to play a determining role in the arrangement and strengthening of fruitful ties between the USSR and the FRG. L.I. Brezhnev's first visit to the Rhine was in May 1973. And now we have the new summit meeting.

For over 30 years Europe has lived in peace. Never has this happened before. But there is no room for complacency. Forces averse to detente continue to operate. The positive processes in international relations have slowed down somewhat. The main reason for this is the fact that it has not been possible so far to curb the arms race. This is why in the course of the visit our country wanted to join the FRG leaders in determining for the years ahead the main guidelines of further cooperation between our countries in bilateral affairs and also in outlining ways of interacting in the strengthening of peace and international detente. A great deal has been achieved in this sphere as a result of intensive, constructive work.

For the first time in the history of relations between our countries a joint declaration was signed. The preamble stresses that as a result of intensive conversations L.I. Brezhnev and H. Schmidt achieved a unity of views on the need for further vigorous efforts to insure peace, promote detente and achieve progress in the sphere of disarmament and arms limitation. From an analysis of the past decade both sides concluded that detente is necessary, possible and beneficial.

The task of halting the arms race is a particularly urgent one today. The appeals by our party and state leader to put an end to the stockpiling of mass destruction weapons made a tremendous impression on the FRG public and throughout the world. L.I. Brezhnev said: "Let us stop. Let us not accumulate any more arms, let us embark on real steps to reduce armed forces and armaments, both on a world scale and in Europe, in particular central Europe. Let us agree to renounce the production and deployment of new systems of mass destruction weapons. By means of binding mutual understanding let us prevent the appearance of the neutron weapon which, like the sinister gifts of the ancient Greeks [danaytsy], they want to give to the peoples of our continent."

L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG permitted an in-depth exchange of opinions on questions of disarmament and arms limitation and also on efforts aimed at halting the arms race. Both sides expressed their determination to utilize all opportunities and means at their disposal in the interests of real progress toward the goal of general and total disarmament under effective international control covering both nuclear weapons and conventional types of arms.

Great attention was devoted in the course of the visit to bilateral relations. Both sides expressed their determination to further raise the quality and level of their relations in all spheres so as to seek to make neighborliness and growing cooperation a safe asset of future generations also.

Considerable attention was devoted to questions of economic cooperation. Our two countries' economies are capable of complementing each other in some respects. And a great deal has been done in this sphere in recent years. Trade is growing. The volume of trade has increased 5.5 times since 1970. The FRG has become the USSR's major foreign trade partner among the capitalist countries. Bearing in mind the volume of foreign trade achieved, the sides stressed that trade in the period between 1976 and 1980 can be doubled compared with the previous 5-year period. They will seek to surpass this level as far as possible.

The conversations of the Rhine outlined ways of utilizing the big reserves of economic cooperation and determined new and effective forms of mutually advantageous cooperation between the two states. These understandings constitute the content of the agreement on developing and deepening long-term cooperation in the economic and industrial spheres up until the end of the present millennium.

The Soviet leadership, the concluding document on the visit says, having discussed the results of the visit which took place in a spirit of mutual understanding, frankness and growing trust, expressed its firm will to continue to act in this spirit with a view to further raising the quality and level of bilateral relations and transforming them into a factor of stability and neighborliness in Europe and in the international arena as a whole.

Soviet people warmly approve the results of the work done by L.I. Brezhnev during the official visit to the FRG. These results demonstrate once again how firmly and consistently our party is implementing the program advanced by the 25th CPSU Congress of struggling for peace and security, insuring favorable peaceful foreign policy conditions for the successful building of communism in our country.

'ARAFAT: PLO WILL COORDINATE ACTS WITH UN FORCE

LD181906Y Moscow TASS in English 1748 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, May 18, TASS--The Palestine Liberation Organisation will coordinate its actions with the provisional United Nations force in the fulfilment of the resolution of the United Nations Security Council providing for a full and immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from the territory of Lebanon, it was stated by Y. 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive, in an interview to the Saudi newspaper AR-RIYADH. He reiterated that the Palestine resistance movement will respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon, at the same time he noted that some forces are trying to set Lebanese against Palestinians and sharply opposed projects of settling Palestinians in other countries.

ISRAEL SAID TO PLAN NEW SETTLEMENTS ON WEST BANK

LD182322Y Moscow TASS in English 2242 GMT 18 May 78 LD

["Israel Follows the Old Course"--TASS headline]

[Text] Amman, May 18, TASS--According to reports reaching here, the Israeli Government worked out a plan for the construction of six new militarised settlements on the Western Bank of the River Jordan. They will be situated along the Jerusalem-Nabulus road where a number of settlers' centres with an aggregate population of over two thousand were already set up several months ago. According to the Israeli authorities' plan, the new settlements will form the second "security belt" round Jerusalem. Thirty eight thousand houses with 160,000 Jewish settlers will be built there. The first "security belt" has already been created and includes more than forty militarised settlements to the West of the Jordan River, which are called, according to Tel Aviv's idea, to repulse a possible attack on Israel on the part of Jordan".

The plan to create new settlements was worked out by the ministerial committee on settlements jointly with the Ministry of Agriculture. Observers note that this plan reflects the Israeli leadership's new tactics of building a comparatively lesser number of inhabited localities in the occupied territories but populating them with as many residents as possible.

DEMONSTRATIONS REPORTED ON WEST BANK, GAZA STRIP

LD182024Y Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, May 18, TASS--Mass protest demonstrations took place in all the big towns of the Western Bank of the Jordan River and Gaza sector occupied by the Israeli aggressors. The demonstrators demanded an end to the invaders' arbitrariness and expressed determination to carry on the struggle until complete liberation of their age-old lands. Frightened by the scope of popular indignation, the authorities imposed a state of siege in Jerusalem as well as in the towns of Bethlehem, Ramallah, Hebron, Jenin, and Tulkarm on the Western Bank. Additional Israeli troop and police units were brought there. The Palestinian Arabs are forbidden to leave their areas of residence. The roads between these towns are being patrolled by helicopters. Roadblocks reinforced by tanks and armoured cars are set up in a number of places. At the same time arrests are being continued among Arab residents who are thrown into prison without trial and investigation. A charge, which has already become a standard type one, of participating in anti-government demonstrations and having connections with the Palestinian resistance movement is brought against them.

FURTHER MATERIAL ON 10TH CONGRESS OF KKE

Laying of Wreath

LD182006Y Moscow TASS in English 1553 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] Athens, May 18 TASS--The delegates to the current Tenth Congress of the Communist Party of Greece here today laid a wreath at the building of the Athens polytechnical institute where the military junta in November 1973 cruelly dealt with student youth and workers who rose for struggle against the dictatorship of the "black" colonels.

A wreath to the fallen patriots was also laid on behalf of the delegations of fraternal parties, among them the CPSU delegation, attending the congress.

Debates Continue; Committee Reports

LD182032Y Moscow TASS in English 1654 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] Athens, May 18 TASS--The debates on the report of the Central Committee continue at the 10th Congress of the Communist Party of Greece. The delegates are discussing the vital problems of the home and foreign policy of Greece. The delegates stress that after the dictatorship of the military junta was overthrown in 1974, the working class and democratic movement started spreading widely in Greece and the struggle against the austerity policy imposed by the ruling circles was stepped up.

The widening of this struggle is proved, specifically, by the data about strikes that were mentioned at the congress: the number of strikers in 1975 was 350,000, in 1976 it was 1,340,000 and in 1977 it was 1,600,000. In the first four months of the current year, 1.5 million factory and office workers were on strike.

Many delegates stressed that unity of the working people is the decisive factor in the struggle against the sway of local and foreign monopolies, in defense of the vital rights of the population, of trade union and democratic rights and freedoms. Criticizing the foreign policy conducted by the Greek ruling circles now, the participants in the congress declared resolutely in support of the policy of peaceful coexistence and detente, for Greece's complete withdrawal from NATO and for liquidation of foreign bases in the Greek territory, for a just solution of the problems of the Middle East, Cyprus and the Aegean Sea through peaceful talks.

The participants in the congress also heard a report of the credentials committee which stressed that the Greek communists had traversed a long road of struggle in the conditions of underground work, bloody terror, violence and persecutions. The delegates of the 10th Congress of the Communist Party of Greece alone spent together over 2,900 years in prisons and banishment.

The congress continues.

U.S., BELGIAN, FRENCH MOVES RELATING TO ZAIRE REPORTED

ID181522Y Moscow TASS in English 1504 GMT 18 May 78 ID

[Text] Washington, May 18--According to the American press, the United States is stepping up intervention in the internal developments now taking place in Zaire, where armed clashes occur between detachments of the Congo National Liberation Front and the Zaire Army.

A State Department spokesman admitted that the United States had emergency plans vis-a-vis Zaire and had not only resolved to speed up deliveries of military equipment and arms to Zaire but also was considering the question of granting another similar request from Zaire. The spokesman said they were going to grant this request as fully as possible.

In this context attention has been drawn here to American press reports on the alerting of the 82d Airborne Division with the object of its possibly being lifted to Zaire. The American press regards these steps as an expression of the desire of the United States to effect another intervention into the internal affairs of Zaire. Even the State Department had to admit that developments in Zaire were purely internal. The spokesman said he had no evidence whatever of the participation of Cuban servicemen in military operations in the Zaire Province of Shaba about which false rumors were being intensively circulated by American propaganda.

Brussels, May 18, TASS--The Congo National Liberation Front issued a communique here, reporting that Zaire government troops had begun an air-landing operation in the Kolwezi area. 300 French servicemen were among the 2,000 paratroopers, the communique says.

Officials, specifically, French Premier Raymond Barre, hinted in a television broadcast that France was ready to help General Mobutu "successfully to cope with the situation", which evidently must mean intervention into Zaire's internal affairs. Local journalists assert that the French authorities notified Zaire of their readiness to dispatch a 6,000-man expeditionary corps to Shaba. The first contingents are expected to arrive in the next few days.

The same sources said that a group of Israeli military specialists had arrived in Zaire and been ordered to guard military objectives.

Paris, May 18, TASS--In connection with the NATO countries' intervention in Zaire L'HUMANITE says that the Western powers are vitally interested in continuing the exploitation of the tremendous natural wealth of that country, Zaire, which lies in the center of the African Continent, also serves as a strategic springboard, through which imperialism could hope to to recover lost positions, especially in Angola. Since such schemes cannot justify in the eyes of the public an open military expedition, a version is being prepared on the necessity of rescuing foreign citizens in Shaba. These preparations, already begun by Washington, Paris and Brussels, are a dangerous gamble, the newspaper emphasizes.

FRANCE PRESSE reports that an airborne regiment of the French Foreign Legion was today lifted from Corsica to Africa.

Quoting reliable sources, the agency also reports that Belgian airforce transport planes this morning left Belgium for Zaire.

AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER STOPS IN MOSCOW EN ROUTE TO HAVANA

LD181404Y Moscow in Persian to Iran 0930 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] Hafezollah Amin, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, arrived in Moscow yesterday on his way to Havana. Hafezollah Amin, who is going to the Republic of Cuba to participate in the session of the coordinating bureau of the nonaligned countries, was welcomed at Moscow Airport by Korniyenko and Zemskov, Soviet deputy foreign ministers, other Soviet officials and representatives of the Afghan Embassy in Moscow.

Joint Communiqué

LD181736Y Moscow TASS in English 1723 GMT 18 May 78 LD

["Joint Communiqué"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 18, TASS--On May 18 member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko received member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Hafezollah Amin, who made a stopover here, and had a warm, heartfelt conversation with him. In the course of the conversation views were exchanged on questions of Soviet-Afghan relations and on some international problems of mutual interest.

H. Amin presented a message from the chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, N.M. Taraki, to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev. H. Amin informed A. Gromyko about the aims and tasks of the April revolution in Afghanistan. He stressed that as a result of this revolution, carried out in accordance with the will and in the interests of the working people of Afghanistan, power went over into the hands of the people under the leadership of the PDPA. The prime aim of the revolution is to liquidate the country's economic backwardness and carry out progressive reforms in the interests of the people of Afghanistan.

On behalf of the leadership of the DRA, H. Amin spoke highly of the extensive and effective aid given by the Soviet Union to the development of Afghanistan's economy and the training of national cadres, and expressed confidence that all-round cooperation between the DRA and the Soviet Union will strengthen and expand.

He stated that the DRA, being bound with its great neighbour, the Soviet Union, by unbreakable bonds of fraternal friendship and goodneighbourhood, is fully resolved to base its policy in respect of the USSR on this foundation. As a non-aligned state the DRA will strive at the same time to make its active contribution to the cause of strengthening peace and the further relaxation of tension in Asia and in the whole world.

On behalf of the Soviet leadership, Andrey Gromyko expressed confidence that the relations of inviolable friendship, all-round cooperation and goodneighbourhood between the Soviet Union and the DRA, the foundations of which were laid already in the times of V.I. Lenin and which were given treaty form, will further undeviatingly develop.

When views on international problems were exchanged, particular attention was given to the forthcoming special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament. It was stressed that at present no task is more important and urgent than that of curbing the arms race, of transition to real measures of actual disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament.

The two sides resolutely adhere to the course directed against the arms race, at reversing it up to and including general and complete disarmament so as to relieve the peoples of the grave burden of military expenditures and the danger of a new world war.

In conclusion of the conversation, H. Amin conveyed to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, to other Soviet leaders and to the entire Soviet people warm greetings and good wishes on behalf of the chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the DRA H.M. Taraki, other leaders of the republic and the entire people of Afghanistan.

Andrey Gromyko thanked for the expressed warm feelings for the Soviet people, the CPSU and its leaders and said he will convey them to the entire Soviet leadership headed by Leonid Brezhnev.

On his part, Andrey Gromyko on behalf of the CPSU, its Central Committee, the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and personally Leonid Brezhnev wished successes and wellbeing to the industrious people of Afghanistan, the leaders of the PDPA and the DRA.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1741 GMT on 18 May supplies the following additional passage:

"Amin visited the mausoleum of Vladimir Ilich Lenin and laid a wreath. A wreath was laid also at the tomb of the unknown soldier by the Kremlin wall.

"In the evening Amin left for Havana, to take part in the meeting of the coordinating bureau of nonaligned countries in the Republic of Cuba. At the airport he was seen off by Korniyenko and Zemskov, deputy USSR ministers of foreign affairs, and other officials, and also by representatives of the DRA Embassy."]

Amin's Comments

LD181920Y Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 18, TASS--My visit to Moscow, though brief, left indelible impressions, journalists were told by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Hafezollah Amin, who made a stopover in Moscow on his way to Havana to attend meetings of the coordinating bureau of non-aligned countries. I saw for myself the progressive changes in the first state of working people. These achievements are a special example for national liberation and democratic movements.

The goodneighbourhood that was established between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan nearly nearly 60 years ago facilitates the consolidation of international peace, the preservation of peace in our region. This goodneighborhood and mutually advantageous cooperation has created and continues to create good soil for the consolidation of bilateral relations.

Never before did the people of Afghanistan have such a good-neighbourhood that accords with their interests. In the spirit of these good relations the people of Afghanistan has always entertained feelings of friendship for the Soviet people.

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We live in the atmosphere of this goodneighborhood and hope that this will always be so. The people of Afghanistan regards the existing border between our countries as a border of peace. I am convinced, the minister said in conclusion, that differences will never appear on the horizon of our relations.

PROGRESSIVE CHANGES IN AFGHANISTAN ELIMINATE PAST ERRORS

LD181706Y Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 18 May 78 LD

["Along the Road of Progressive Transformations"--TASS headline]

[Text] Kabul, May 18, TASS--The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] started implementing social, economic and cultural transformations for gradual liquidation of the grim heritage of the previous regimes. A report of the BAKHTAR agency says that there was a mass meeting at one of textile enterprises of the capital. The first union of textile workers was formed at the meeting. Addressing the meeting, Minister of Mining and Industry of the DRA Mohammad Danesh said that the formation of trade unions for the first time in the country is an important means of rallying the working people, of ensuring their unity and protection of rights and interests of the working people. The beginning was thus set to the formation of trade unions in Afghanistan, the minister stressed.

The newspaper Kabul TIMES writes in the leading article that the new government intends to settle the problem of the population's employment. We must provide jobs for a million of our compatriots who had to leave abroad in search of jobs, the newspaper writes. Liquidation of unemployment is one of the most important tasks of the present government, the article says. The newspaper also writes about measures to increase the number of educational establishments in Afghanistan's cities and rural areas so as to introduce universal primary schooling. The new government also intends to tackle the problem of training of the national cadres of teachers, the newspaper writes.

INDIA OPPOSES ANZUS NAVAL MANEUVERS IN INDIAN OCEAN

LD181720Y Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] Delhi, May 18, TASS--The decision of the governments of the United States, Australia and New Zealand to hold this year naval manoeuvres in the Indian Ocean, taken during the recent visit to Canberra of the U.S. vice president, Walter Mondale, continues to incense broad sections of the Indian public. India comes out resolutely against any naval manoeuvres in the Indian Ocean, a TASS correspondent was told by Madhu Limaye, general secretary of the ruling Janata Party.

We want this region to be free of military rivalry, we want all the disputed problems to be solved through negotiations. India, Limaye stressed, has declared more than once also that she demands the liquidation of foreign war bases in the Indian Ocean, including the U.S. war base at Diego Garcia.

MORE ON MEXICAN PRESIDENT'S ACTIVITIES IN USSR

Talks Conclude

LD181836Y Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 18, TASS--Talks were concluded in the Kremlin today between the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrey Gromyko with the President of the United States of Mexico Jose Lopez Portillo.

When questions of Soviet-Mexican cooperation were studied, ways were outlined of utilizing existing possibilities for the further strengthening of friendly ties between the USSR and Mexico and in the field of trade, science, technology, culture and other fields.

Summing up the talks, Leonid Brezhnev noted that they will be a good incentive for a further development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Mexico. At the same time the talks will be a good joint contribution to the cause of relaxation of international tension, the cause of struggle for disarmament and for a lasting, constructive peace among nations.

Relations between our countries have become still deeper and better as a result of this visit, Jose Lopez Portillo stated. We found many points of contact in questions under discussion and have succeeded to conclude the talks with the signing of a number of important documents.

We express great satisfaction with the results of the talks.

The sides confirmed their resolve to facilitate in every way the final liquidation of the remnants of colonialism and racism, the assertion of a system of international economic relations based on principles of equality, mutual respect and advantage, the growth of understanding and trust among nations.

Agreement was reached on the publication of a joint Soviet-Mexican communique.

The talks passed in a friendly and businesslike atmosphere.

Gromyko Signs Protocol to Treaty

LD181658Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GM 18 May 78 LD

[Text] We have just received a TASS report [soobshcheniye]. In the Kremlin today the signing of an additional protocol to the treaty on the banning of nuclear weapons in Latin America took place. On behalf of the USSR it was signed by Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs. A statement was made at the signing which will be published.

Soviet-Mexican documents were also signed. A consular convention between the USSR and the United States of Mexico was signed on the Soviet side by Gromyko, and on the Mexican side by Roel Garcia, secretary for foreign relations.

A program for scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Mexico for 1978-1979 was signed on the Soviet side, by Kirillin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and on the Mexican side by Roel Garcia, secretary for foreign relations.

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Present at the ceremony were Comrades Brezhnev, Andropov, Grishin, Kosygin, Pelshe, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Dolgikh, Ryabov, Rusakov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, chairmen of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, ministers of the USSR, chairman of the state committees and other officials.

Present on the Mexican side were Jose Lopez Portillo, president of Mexico and the state figures accompanying him on his trip.

Government Statement on Protocol

LD181824Y Moscow TASS in English 1814 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 18, TASS--Being a constant exponent of the creation of nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world and wishing to facilitate the efforts of Latin American states in this direction the Soviet Government has decided to sign the additional Protocol 2 to the treaty on the prohibition of nuclear weapons in Latin America (the Tlatelolco Treaty). A relevant statement was made.

The Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that the staging by any party to the treaty of explosions of nuclear devices for peaceful purposes would be a violation of its commitments and would be incompatible with its non-nuclear status.

A solution of the question of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes can be found for signatory states of the treaty in accordance with the provisions of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty and within the framework of international procedures of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The signing by the Soviet Union of the additional protocol does not mean in any way recognition of the possibility for spreading the operation of the treaty beyond the territory of signatory states, including the air space and territorial waters established in accordance with international law.

The Soviet Union confirms its position that permission to transit of nuclear weapons in any form would contradict the aims of the treaty, according to which Latin America should be fully free of nuclear weapons, and would be incompatible with the non-nuclear status of the signatory states of the treaty and their commitments.

Any actions taken by a state or states, parties to the Tlatelolco Treaty, that are incompatible with the non-nuclear status and also the perpetration by one or several signatory states of the treaty of an act of aggression with the support of a state possessing nuclear weapons, or jointly with such a state will be regarded by the Soviet Union as incompatible with the relevant obligations of these countries under the treaty. In such instances the Soviet Union reserves the right to reconsider its obligations. They can be reconsidered also in the event of some incompetent actions by other states possessing nuclear weapons.

No amendment to this treaty, that enters into force without a clearly expressed consent to this on the part of the USSR, will be binding on the Soviet Union.

Mexicans View Ties with USSR

LD171300Y Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 17 May 78 LD

[Text] Mexico City, May 17, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Shekhovtsov reports:

The local political analysts are devoting much attention to the Soviet-Mexican relations in connection with the beginning of the official visit to the USSR of the president of Mexico, Jose Lopez Portillo. The press is publishing articles and commentaries, devoted to different aspects of cooperation between the USSR and Mexico, to the history and prospects for the development of bilateral relations.

In an article entitled "Trip to the New World" the newspaper EL DIA notes that Mexico was the first Latin American country to recognize the Soviet republic and to establish diplomatic relations with her.

The October Revolution in Russia, the newspaper says, exerted a tremendous influence on the revolutionary and workers' movement in our country, promoted the strengthening of relations with the USSR. The newspaper recalls that Mexico had officially condemned the Hitlerite aggression against the Soviet Union and that the people and government of Mexico did not merely solidarise with the struggle of the Soviet people against fascism during the Great Patriotic War. A group of Mexican volunteers took part in the battles against the fascists at Leningrad.

At the present time, the press notes, the Soviet-Mexican relations are expanding in many domains. Cooperation between the two countries is growing in international organizations, particularly on such important problems as struggle for peace and disarmament, consolidation of the process of relaxing international tension.

The two countries have signed scientific and technical cooperation agreements, actively promote exchanges in the sphere of culture, education, social sciences and sports. Commercial and economic relations are developing. In the opinion of the Mexican press they ought to be strengthened.

The Mexican public has received with great warmth the evaluation given to the Soviet-Mexican relations by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, in the message addressed to the Mexican people in connection with the opening of the days of Soviet culture in Mexico.

"The Soviet people, it said, highly assess the relations of sincere friendship and cooperation established between the USSR and Mexico. They rest on the solid foundation of identity or proximity of both countries' stands on such cardinal problems of our time as struggle for the consolidation of peace, for disarmament, against the imperialist policy, against colonialism, racial discrimination and fascism. These relations serve the interests of the peoples of our two countries. They exert a positive influence on the solution of important international problems both in the Latin American Continent and throughout the world.

In the opinion of Mexican commentators, the visit paid by President Lopez Portillo to the USSR will contribute to the further development and strengthening of all-round cooperation between Mexico and the Soviet Union to the good of the peoples of both countries, in the interests of the international detente and consolidation of universal peace.

CUBAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION RETURNS TO MOSCOW

FL181727Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 May 78 FL

[Text] Moscow--The Cuban People's Government National Assembly delegation headed by Assembly Vice President Raul Roa Garcia, member of the PCC Central Committee and of the Council of State, today returned to Moscow following a tour of Alma-Ata and Kazan. The delegation headed by Roa has been in the Soviet Union since 10 May.

SAKHAROV DETAINED FOR 'HOOLIGAN' ACTIONS AT ORLOV TRIAL

LD181330Y Moscow TASS in English 1326 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 18, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports:

On the morning of May 18, outside the building of the Lyublinskiy District People's Court of Moscow, where the trial in the case of Yuriy Orlov was taking place, Sakharov and his wife, Bonner, who are advocating "scrupulous observance of legal procedure", once again committed insolent hooligan actions, during which they insulted and hit representatives of the authorities. By their actions Sakharov and Bonner tried to break up the trial in the case of Orlov.

Eyewitnesses of the incident testify that Sakharov and Bonner acted in a professional manner. This is not surprising since they had acquired "experience" of all kinds of outrages in the course of years. Way back in 1975, Sakharov and Bonner acted in the same manner in Omsk, where they beat up the commandant of the court. A year later, they let themselves go at Irkutsk airport. Last year Bonner committed hooligan sallies at the Perovskiy Soviet of People's Deputies of the city of Moscow and Sakharov at the rector's office of Moscow's Pedagogical Institute.

The hooligans were detained by militia organs and brought to administrative responsibility.

Soviet opinion will not be surprised if certain Western quarters, specializing in malicious anti-Soviet concoctions, will seek to depict the lawful actions of the authorities vis-a-vis the hooligan couple as "another persecution of champions of rights."

Fedorov on Orlov, Sakharovs

LD181442Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1300 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Report by special correspondent Vladimir Fedorov]

[Excerpts] The Moscow City Court has sentenced Yuriy Orlov to 7 years' imprisonment and 5 years' exile. He had been tried and sentenced for slandering the Soviet system. The case was heard by the Moscow City Court consisting of Judge Valentina Lubentsova and two people's assessors. The defense council was Yevgeniy Shalman, a member of the Moscow Lawyers' Association. Present in court during the trial were members of Orlov's family and friends, as well as representatives of the public.

The judgement passed on Yuriy Orlov notes that between 1973 and 1977--as had been proved irrefutably by facts--he had engaged in anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda with the aim of undermining and weakening Soviet power. He had systematically compiled and disseminated documents containing slanderous inventions that calumniated the state and social system. It was established by the evidence of witnesses that Orlov had spread a story he himself had invented about a workers' strike in the Riga port and repressions against its participants. It was confirmed that the names of the strikers said to have been prosecuted by Soviet courts were also invented by Orlov.

Witnesses from the settlement of Ilinka in the Voronezh region refuted Orlov's story that they had been subjected to repressions and isolated from the outside world for 3 years.

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In the course of the trial it was established that Yuriy Orlov could not deny these and many other facts. He only said that he could have been mistaken, as could have the people who told him about such facts.

The Moscow City Court heard numerous witnesses. It ascertained the facts and heard Yuriy Orlov's evidence.

After examining all the circumstances the court passed judgement and sentenced Yuriy Orlov, who was found guilty of slandering the Soviet system and attempting to calumny the Soviet state and social system.

Outside the court house Academician Sakharov and his wife, commonly represented in the Western press as champions of human rights, attacked officials and caused injuries that required medical treatment.

Eyewitnesses say the Sakharovs showed professional skill in their attacks.

There were many witnesses of today's hooliganism but Western news media can be expected to use it for their claims about the persecution of human rights champions in the Soviet Union.

Paper on Trial, 'Falsifiers'

LD181756Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1639 GMT 18 May 78 LD

["False Map"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow--The court today announced its decision to find Yuriy Orlov guilty of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda. In accordance with Section 1 of Article 70 of the criminal code of the RSFSR, it sentenced him to 7 years deprivation of liberty and 5 years of exile.

"Those present in court greeted the sentence passed on Orlov with satisfaction," the newspaper VECHERNYAYA MOSKVA writes.

On 15 May, the Moscow City Court began hearing the case of Yuriy Orlov in open session. For the purpose of subversion and weakening Soviet power, Orlov engaged in anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda from 1973-1977 and produced and distributed documents containing slanderous fabrications discrediting the Soviet state and social system.

The trial lasted 4 days. "And with every question to the accused and with every testimony of the witnesses, the face of Orlov as slanderer and provocateur was more clearly revealed," the paper notes.

Educated as a physicist, Orlov has been devoting himself exclusively in recent years to compiling tendentious, false information for foreign anti-Soviet publications and radio stations. To this end he has been establishing and maintaining close relations with certain foreign correspondents (Krimsky, Toth, Friendly, Wren and Osnos) accredited in Moscow, freely supplying them with fabricated "reports."

Orlov first fabricated documents on allegedly relevant facts of violations of the Helsinki agreements in the USSR and distributed them to the embassies of capitalist countries in Moscow and to the editorial offices of foreign newspapers and radio stations. He came out with all kinds of "statements" and "declarations" in which he slandered the USSR's internal and foreign policy. Orlov prepared these "documents" knowing full well that they can and will be used by foreign anti-Soviet organizations and propaganda centers against the Soviet state.

The paper notes that "there is no need, perhaps, to enumerate all the slanderous 'facts' concocted by Orlov. They are all of a kind--both as to the method of dreaming them up, and in the fact that they necessarily end by bursting like soapbubbles when they are tested."

Orlov was well aware of the gravity of his actions and knew that his activities were both hostile and illegal to the state in which he lives. As long ago as May, 1976, he had been officially warned by the Soviet authorities that unless he stopped engaging in malicious slander and falsification, he could be called to account judicially. But the rabid slanderer did not desist. Orlov wrote about the "Soviet threat," and openly incited the Western countries to interfere in the internal affairs of the USSR. When his premises were searched, as stated in the charge, there were found, in addition to his own slanderous compositions, corresponding "bulletins" of coordinating anti-Soviet propaganda centers.

"Though driven to the pillory by irrefutable evidence and the testimony of witnesses, Orlov behaved in court like a cardsharp caught with a false card in his hand: He twisted and turned, fawned and put provocative questions to the witnesses. But he cannot refute a single fact brought against him during the court sittings. The false card loses," the paper writes.

The reaction of the Muscovites present in the courtroom is one and the same--both Orlov's crime and his behavior in court produce nothing but a feeling of indignation.

"Orlov holds nothing sacred. All that he did was the result of a complete lack of honor and dignity. He wanted to curry favor with his Western patrons at all cost, and then convert the political capital he acquired into hard cash. He is a political speculator"--this is the opinion of lathe-operator Parushkin, who was present at the trial.

The paper writes: "Yes, Orlov found himself in the dock not because of his views or his sentiments. He appeared before the people's court for specific criminal activities aimed at undermining the Soviet Union's international prestige and weakening the Soviet system, and for activities harmful to Soviet society and the Soviet people.

"Orlov's guilt in carrying out anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda, the manufacture and distribution of slanderous fabrications discrediting the Soviet state and social system, were fully proven by the court."

"There has been 'weeping' over Orlov here and there in the West. Well then, another (and they can be counted on the fingers of one hand) falsifier has been grabbed, caught redhanded! His name has already appeared in the pages of anti-Soviet papers of all hues, and the microphones of anti-Soviet radio stations of all voices are already weeping with grief.

"No, gentlemen! Democracy is incompatible with the activities perpetrated by Orlov, or with the lies, provocations, slander, agitation and propaganda that was directed against his own country and society and caused damage to them. The concept and principles of socialist democracy are clearly laid down in the USSR Constitution, the fundamental law of our country, and they are observed absolutely," the article says.

DEFENDANTS IN GEORGIAN TRIAL GIVE CONCLUDING SPEECHES

LD181915Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1817 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] Tbilisi--The Tbilisi City Court today heard the opinion of the sides taking part in the consideration of the criminal case against Zviad Gamsakhurdia and Merab Kostava and the concluding speech of the defendants.

The state prosecutor, analyzing the facts of the crime committed by Gamsakhurdia and Kostava, stressed its particularly dangerous nature and described the personalities of the defendants. He noted the objectivity of the investigation conducted and total proof of the defendants' guilt. He said that they deserve punishment in accordance with the legislation operating in the republic. At the same time the procurator said that Gamsakhurdia's repentance and the defendants' admission of their guilt should be taken into consideration.

Gamsakhurdia's defense lawyer then spoke, telling the court that he did not deny that there was guilt in the actions of the accused. Pointing to Gamsakhurdia's repentance and frank confession, the defense lawyer asked that a sentence be passed on him that did not involve the deprivation of liberty.

Kostava's defense lawyer, stressing that his client had admitted the facts of the accusation he had been charged with and noting the objectiveness of the investigation and trial, asked the court to pass merely a suspended sentence.

In his final statement, Gamsakhurdia once again confirmed that he fully admits guilt regarding the accusation brought against him and that he repents the crime he committed. "Every man is obliged to submit to the laws of the state in which he lives. I knew this, and yet I broke the law," Gamsakhurdia said. He stressed that the literature he had duplicated and disseminated was of an anti-Soviet nature. Gamsakhurdia said that now he recognizes the total inadmissibility of such an illegal activity as preparation and distribution of hostile literature. As far as his relations with foreigners were concerned, Gamsakhurdia stated that certain of these foreigners, as is now clear to him, are extremely ill-disposed toward the USSR. "My contacts with Belousovich, Shipilov and Friendly bear witness to this," noted Gamsakhurdia. He especially noted the desire of some of his acquaintances from abroad to involve Soviet people in various provocations.

The court will continue its work on Friday.

KIRILENKO ARRIVES IN RYBINSK, CENTRAL RUSSIA

LD181956Y Moscow TASS in English 1939 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] Rybinsk, May 18 TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Andrey Kirilenko arrived today in Rybinsk, a town in central Russia. Andrey Kirilenko had a conversation with members of the Bureau of the city party committee. He noted the achievements of local working people in fulfilling the assignments of the Tenth Five-Year Plan, in modernizing enterprises and introducing effective forms of work organization. Andrey Kirilenko stressed the need of further perfecting economic activity, strengthening plan discipline, raising the standard and quality of work. Andrey Kirilenko visited the Rybinsk motor-building production association. He studied the technological process and working conditions, and visited a number of production shops.

NEPOROZHNIY DISCUSSES SOVIET ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

LD190720Y Moscow TASS in English 2340 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 18, TASS--The power potential of the Soviet Union will reach 250 million kilowatts this year. The growth will amount to 12 million kilowatts which is equal to the capacity of two such gigantic stations as the Krasnoyarsk hydro-electric station on the Yenisey River. This was said today by Petr Neporozhniy, the minister for electric power development and electrification, at a press-conference in Moscow. The 25th Congress of the CPSU, he said, has put forward a task of raising the effectiveness of social production in the USSR on the basis of setting up a secure power base. We have every reason to say that this objective will be successfully achieved, the minister noted. By the end of this five-year period (1976-1980) power production in the country will reach 1,340-1,380 million thousand kilowatt-hours a year. The minister noted that the Soviet Union places its economic development fully on its own fuel and power resources. Alongside with this, modern trends of the fuel utilisation demand a limited use of oil and gas in energetics. That is why the further development of the country's power potential is planned to be achieved mainly, through the use of water resources, cheap coals and, especially, atomic power whose potentialities are being displayed to a larger extent. In this five-year period atomic and hydro-power stations will account for 40 per cent of the power growth. While 80 per cent of the Soviet industrial enterprises are situated in the European part, Neporozhniy said, 80 per cent of power resources are in the east. Prominence is given, therefore, to the problem of processing brown coals in Siberia and transmitting power for a long distance. The total length of the country's electric transmission lines now reached 4.5 million kilometres, the minister said.

KIRILENKO, ZIMYANIN ATTEND MOSCOW COMPUTER CONFERENCE

LD180721Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 May 78 p 2 LD

[Text] TASS--Problems of using the resources of computer technology and automated control systems in the national economy are being discussed at an all-union conference which opened in Moscow on 15 May. The conference was opened by V.A. Kirillin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Science and Technology.

In the 10th 5-Year Plan, it was noted at the conference, it is planned to obtain approximately 90 percent of the growth in industrial output by means of raising labor productivity. Computer technology and automated control systems are to play a large role in this. The scale of automation of technological processes on the basis of computers is to more than double in 1976-1980 in comparison with the Ninth 5-Year Plan. Further development has been carried out on universal control systems for enterprises capable of resolving a wide range of tasks connected with flexible on-the-spot control of production taking into account labor, material and technical resources.

At the same time the conference noted shortcomings in this work, which is immense in its significance and scale. In particular, it is necessary to accelerate work in equipping computer centers with the country's third generation of computers, reduce the time needed for the industrial assimilation of computer resources, and extend the area of application.

Taking part in the work of the conference are A.P. Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 18 MAY

LD190404 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0000 GMT on 18 May reports that agricultural workers in Omskaya Oblast are intending to complete sowing of graincrops in 12 days. The same broadcast reports that sowing in Kazakhstan has been complete on over 10 million hectares of land. In the region around the Amur sowing of soya has begun.

At 0100 GMT the radio says mass sowing of wheat began on the 18th in Novosibirskaya Oblast. Wheat will occupy more than 1.5 million hectares in the oblast. In Uzbekistan, the harvesting of winter crops has begun.

At 0500 GMT the radio reports that the sowing of rice has been completed in Rostovskaya Oblast where the crop covers more than 26,000 hectares.

At 1400 GMT the radio reports from the RSPSR that farms in the central Non-Chernozem zone and the lower and middle Volga area are completing the sowing of cereals and pulses. Sowing of corn, sugar beets and sunflowers is now complete. Rice has been sown on 244,000 hectares--almost 80 percent of the total are planned for rice. The first 500,000 hectares have been planted in potatoes.

SPRING CROP SOWING PROGRESS AS OF 8 MAY REPORTED

Unresolved Problems

LD170955Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 May 78 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[A. Lvashchenko agricultural review: "Masters Sow the Seed"]

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that by Monday, 8 May, 66.2 million hectares of spring crops had been sown, or 44 percent of the spring area. Some 37.9 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been sown (39 percent); 6.5 million hectares of corn (35 percent), including 2.7 million hectares of corn for grain (86 percent); 3.5 million hectares of sugar beet (93 percent); and almost 4 million hectares of sunflower for grain (88 percent). Some 1.1 million hectares of potatoes have been planted (35 percent).

The chief figure in the spring field recently has been the sower. He is working from dawn to dawn. During the May Day festival and on Victory Day, the chief figure is the sower.... This is true today also, but it is only half true. The sowing units are operating smoothly without a hitch because they were painstakingly prepared for the spring by the same repair workers who even now are keeping constant watch on the field in order to step in at any moment to correct a defect.

This means that the chief figures in the spring field are the sower and the mechanic. The sower is a member of the sowing link and the mechanic is in the technical servicing link.... Apart from that there are the links providing cultural and everyday services and information on the course of socialist competition.... In short, the success of work this spring is insured by a large sowing complex including people from a variety of professions. And they are all chief figures.

For this very reason, despite the capricious weather this spring, the frontier of field work is moving rapidly into the country's northern and eastern zones. Thanks to the comprehensive utilization of equipment and the two-shift work, following the example of the Iratovskiy Rayen farmers, 35.4 million hectares of spring crops had been sown in the RSPSR by 8 May, including 24.8 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn).

By the end of the first week of May 16.5 million hectares of spring crops had been sown in the Ukraine. The sowing of the very important grain crop, corn, is proceeding at a high rate here. Some 3.7 million hectares have been sown already.

Spring work is being carried out on a broad front in the middle Volga Region, the central Chernozem Zone and many areas of the Non-Chernozem Zone. All the sugar beet has been sown not only in southern Russia, the Ukraine and Moldavia but also in Kirgizia and in Voronezhskaya, Lipetskaya and neighboring oblasts.

Mass sowing will be developing now on millions and millions of hectares in northern Kazakhstan, Siberia and the Altay. There have been abundant May rains practically everywhere in this area; moisture reserves have been replenished and a good foundation has been laid for a rich harvest. The chief task is to insure that high-quality field work is carried out in a well-organized fashion and within the best agrotechnical deadlines in the east of the country as well, following the example of the farmers in our southern granaries.

Very soon reports on sowing progress will be interrupted by information saying that Central Asia has started harvesting barley. And in less than 2 months the harvest will begin in the Kuban and Stavropolskiy Kray. This is why even before the sowers have left the fields they are readying the combines, putting the threshing floors, roads and grain-reception centers in order and working out all the details of the intricate harvest and transport complex. Southern farmers have accumulated a great deal of experience of fast reaping without waste.

But there are some unresolved problems. For example, I mentioned above that sowing proceeds quickly if repair workers are, as it were, idle. But their wages depend today on the amount of work they do. Does this mean that it suits the mechanics if the drills break down? Yes....A paradox?

Another point. Until recently the cooks only made breakfast and lunch for the machine operators, but now they must prepare supper as well and make tea at night. The present wage procedure does not allow for all this.

What must be done? Specialists estimate that the time has come to link the wages of people providing subsidiary services to the wages of the sowers and combine operators, and they make some specific recommendations. In particular, very detailed recommendations have been formulated by leaders of party, soviet and agricultural organs in Stavropolskiy Kray. I think that by harvest time all will be adopted.

There is another problem connected with the sowing and harvesting complexes. The rear services are falling more and more behind the vanguard. There is a shortage of servicing units, mobile repair units and welding apparatus.... The heavy Kama trucks are "too much" not only for the weighing machinery at kolkhos and sovkhos thrashing floors but also for the elevator facilities; they need more reliable road surfaces and stronger bridges.

And it is time to consider this now--it will soon be harvest time.

Instances of Sluggishness

LD181557Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 78 p 1 LD

[A. Pashitnev agricultural review: "To the Northern Fields"]

[Excerpts] It is busy now on the Virgin Land steppes. Machine operators of Kustanayskaya, Tselinogradskaya and Sever-Kazakhstanskaya oblasts have begun sowing. The busy period is starting in Siberia.

According to figures from the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 8 May spring crops has been sown on an area of 66.2 million hectares. The sowing of cotton has been completed on most fields, and the cotton shoots are turning green.

Alongside front-rank workers there are many machine operators who have still not found ways of operating their machines in a highly productive manner. Take Novosokolnicheskiy Rayon in Pskovskaya Oblast. There are 750 tractors on the farms but less than half that number go about their work on time. The machine operators of the "Iskra" Kolkhoz and the "Novosokolnicheskiy" Sovkhoz are hauling only one seed-drill per unit instead of two coupled seed-drills, as experts recommended. The fueling of equipment in the fields has not been organized everywhere, and because of this the machinery must be taken back to the workshops for refueling. The majority of tractor drivers is working on a single-shift basis.

Instances of sluggishness can also be encountered on the fields of certain Belorussian oblasts.

The potato growers of Mogilevskaya and Vitebskaya oblasts are working below capacity. Here some of the farms have brought their sowing units into action very late. This matter requires that party, soviet and economic organs pay special attention to questions of the efficient use of the whole range of machines on spring fields. It is not enough to group the units into comprehensive detachments--it is necessary to provide them with reliable technical servicing and to deliver seed and fuel without interruption. It is essential to set up two-shift operation of machinery everywhere.

Flax occupies a place of honor today on sovkhozes and kolkhozes. Experts at growing this crop are also seeking to carry out the sowing at the best times and to make efficient use of their equipment. The farmers of the "Pamyat Lenina" Kolkhoz near Smolensk have sown 360 hectares of flax plantations in just 4 days. Some 103 flax-growing complexes are now operating in Smolenskaya Oblast. The majority of farms of the Ukraine have completed the sowing of this industrial crop in good time and the sowing is being successfully performed in Lithuania. By 8 May long-fiber flax had been sown on an area of 570,000 hectares, 48 percent of the plan. At the same time, the optimal times are being allowed to slip by in a number of rayons. Many sovkhozes and kolkhozes of Kirovskaya, Vologodskaya and Permakaya oblasts are operating sluggishly.

A high work tempo is typical of May, and not only during sowing. The time has come for the most active tending of plants. In this work, each day that is allowed to slip by could mean irreparable losses. The constant overseeing of the condition of their sectors by agronomists and link leaders, and promptly cultivating and dressing the crops are now necessary. It is particularly important to wage without delay a resolute struggle against weeds. For this it is necessary right now to keep all necessary equipment in good repair and to think about its efficient use.

The successful carrying out of rural work also depends on the attitude of the collectives of industrial enterprises toward fulfilling orders from the countryside. Certain supplies are letting the farmers down. Thus, the Novolipetsk metallurgical plant for 3 years now has failed to meet goals for mineral fertilizers. Enterprises of the Ministry of Chemical Industry have been slow in supplying pesticides and herbicides. Among such enterprises with orders still unfulfilled are the Chardzhou superphosphate and Ufa chemical plants, the Volgograd "Kaustik" production association and others. Urgent steps to improve matters must be taken by the party organizations of these collectives.

This year will decide a great deal in the progress toward the targets of the end of the 5-year plan. By launching competition for the fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress the farmers are striving to achieve the maximum increase in yields. And work is underway in the fields this May for the sake of this goal.

Production of Great Crops

ID170819Y Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 11 May 78 p 1 LD

[N. Osyehkin agricultural review: "Decisive Sowing Days"]

[Excerpts] According to the Central Statistical Administration, spring crops on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm agricultural enterprises had been sown on 66.2 million hectares by 8 May. Without taking into account the resowing of some winter and perennial grasses that died, 44 percent of the sowing plan has been fulfilled. The increase in sown area for the week under review totaled 14.7 million hectares--this is slightly less than the previous week. Progress in a number of areas is being held up by cold, rainy weather.

The machine operators of Saratovskaya Oblast, who are completing grain sowing on the last few thousand hectares, have achieved great success in competition. This was helped tremendously by the smooth work of 1,400 field complexes. In many collectives, wide-sweep combined units have been used extensively. In one trip they carry out several operations--harrowing, cultivating, fertilizer spreading, sowing and soil rolling. Crop sowing in Volgogradskaya, Ulyanovskaya, Penzenskaya and Tambovskaya oblasts is nearing completion. More than two-thirds of the cereal area has been sown in Amurskaya Oblast. This work has begun in western and eastern Siberia.

In the RSFSR as a whole sowing has been completed on 35.4 million hectares; without taking resowing into account this is 39 percent of the plan. In the Non-Chernozem Zone the plan has been fulfilled by 37 percent. More than two-thirds of the designated areas have been sown with spring crops in Ryazanskaya and Kaluzhskaya oblasts and the Mordovskaya ASSR.

In the Ukraine spring crops occupy 14.8 million hectares--91 percent of the plan. Fieldwork has started extensively in Belorussia, Lithuania and Latvia.

Kazakhstan farmers are striving to utilize to the full the favorable spring opportunities. The sowing front here has progressed from the foothills of Zailiyskiy Alatau to the Urals and northern steppes. In the republic as a whole spring crops have been sown on 5.2 million hectares--16 percent of the plan. The Virgin Land farms of Kustanayskaya, Tselinogradskaya and Severo-Kazakhstanskaya oblasts have begun sowing. The example of Ipatovskiy Rayon farmers is being followed by more than 20,000 sowing complexes operating on Kazakhstan kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Machinery is being worked in two shifts almost everywhere.

Kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and specialists are called upon to pay greater attention to the production of great crops. To date millet has been sown on 352,000 hectares--12 percent of the plan--and buckwheat on 212,000 hectares--12 percent of the plan. The rice-growers of the Kuban, the Crimea, the lower Volga and south Kazakhstan have laid a good foundation for the harvest. Mass sowing of this crop has begun in Primorye; here it remains to be sown on 36,000 hectares--2,000 more than last year. At the moment rice has been sown on 283,000 hectares--49 percent of the plan. Work in the paddies of Dagestan, Checheno-Ingushskaya and Astrakhanskaya oblast is being held up.

In the Ukraine the largest sugarbeet plantations are in Vinnitskaya, Poltavskaya, Khmel'nitskaya and Cherkasskaya oblasts. Here first-class seeds have been set in well-prepared and fertilized soil. Krasnodar, Voronezh and Kursk machine operators have completed sowing. It is time for the second phase of the struggle for the harvest--tending the seedlings and forming thick growth. The role of the agronomical service and careful monitoring of the correct observance of all operations is especially great here.

III. 19 May 78

USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

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COSMOS 1,008 LAUNCHED; EQUIPMENT FUNCTIONING NORMALLY

LD180714Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0755 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 18 May--Earth satellite Cosmos-1,008 was launched in the Soviet Union on 17 May. The satellite is used for continuing research into outer space.

The initial period of revolution is 95.1 minutes. The apogee is 551 kilometers. The perigee is 501 kilometers. The inclination of orbit is 74 degrees. The equipment on board the satellite is functioning normally.

TASS REPORTS LAUNCHING OF COSMOS-1,009

LD190922Y Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT 19 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 19, TASS--Artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1,009, next in the series, has been launched in the Soviet Union today.

It was put into an orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution--109 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface--1,378 kilometers, minimum distance--971 kilometers, inclination of the orbit--66 degrees. The scientific explorations envisaged by the programme have been carried out. Information is being processed at the coordination-computer center.

EARTHQUAKE HITS KULYAB AREA OF TADZHIKISTAN

LD181121Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 May 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent V. Sarkov report: "Earthquake at Kulyab"]

[Text] Dushanbe--On 16 May the day began in Kulyab with awesome rumblings from the subterranean depths. At 0800 local time the city's inhabitants felt the first force 3-4 tremors. Some 33 minutes later, the tremors grew stronger, reaching force 5-6....

From 0800 the instruments at the Kulyab seismographical station have constantly registered incessant vibrations of the earth's crust. First reports received in the capital of Tadzhikistan attest that the unusual series of tremors in Kulyab has not led to casualties and damage. The local organs and the republic's government are taking urgent steps to insure the safety of the population. As these lines are being transmitted by teletype to the editorial office of IZVESTIYA, the tremors at Kulyab are continuing.

OPERATIONS TO SUPPLY ARCTIC DRIFTING STATIONS COMPLETED

LD180745Y Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 13 May 78 p 4 LD

[D. Bubyakin report: "Farewell to the Arctic"]

[Text] Cherskiy, Yakutskaya ASSR--Yakutsk pilots have finished supplying the Sever-30 air expedition of the Leningrad Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute. In the last 3 months crews have made dozens of flights out with freight and equipment for the polar researchers. The winterers on the SP-22 and SP-23 drifting stations have been relieved. A group of researchers and equipment have landed on the ice base where it is planned to open a new station called Severnyy Ployus-24 in the near future. A scientific laboratory is now being set up. On the ice islands the pilots landed temporary teams of hydrologists and oceanographers. This work, which is of great importance for Arctic navigation, has been carried out along the coast of the Arctic ocean from Franz-Josef Land to Providence Bay and in the interior to the geographical point of the pole of inaccessibility.

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